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BOROUGH



OF POOLE

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

*On the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the
Borough and Port of Poole*

FOR THE YEAR
1959

JAMES HUTTON, M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health of the Borough and Port of Poole

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Medical Officer of Health

Public Health Department
Municipal Buildings
Poole

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PREFACE

Public Health Department,
Municipal Buildings,
Poole.

To the Worshipful the Mayor, and Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough and County of the Town of Poole.

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Borough and Port of Poole for the year 1959, prepared in accordance with the Regulations of the Ministry of Health.

The year under review has been most satisfactory from almost every point of view. Infectious disease gave rise to no anxiety and the marked improvement in the infant mortality situation has continued.

The preliminary spate of work in Poliomyelitis Vaccination which has lasted since 1956 is virtually over and more time can be devoted to building up immunity to other diseases which to some extent may have been displaced in the public eye.

Clinic services in the Borough are expanding and substantial work has been done in improving existing facilities and in the planning and preliminary detail for the new Central Clinic and Administrative Offices.

Steady progress continues to be made on the Council's Scheme for Slum Clearance and already great changes are apparent. These are reflected in the pictures of old and new housing which have been included.

The sewerage redirection scheme has advanced still further towards the ultimate end of ridding the bathing beaches of pollution.

Much work has also been completed in the improvement of the construction, the equipment and hygiene of food premises.

In presenting this report I am very conscious of the debt of gratitude which I owe to all who have helped in the course of their many and varied duties to make possible this record of work. I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their help and consideration at all times, to my fellow officers in other departments and to the staff of my department for their help, co-operation and loyalty during the year. In particular I would record my thanks to the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. R. Leggat, and to the Chief Clerk, Mr. B. J. Fentiman, for their most able assistance in compiling this report.

JAMES HUTTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

COMMITTEES AND STAFF, 1959

PUBLIC HEALTH AND PORT HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman D. A. HAYNES, J.P.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor MRS. A. WILLIS

Aldermen:

S. D. BALLAM

G. BRAVERY
A. B. HAYNES, J.P.

J. BRIGHT, J.P.

Councillors:

G. P. ADAMS
H. R. D. BAILEY
Mrs. J. D. COLES
G. F. L. DRUDGE

R. C. HART
Mrs. E. M. HICKINSON, J.P.
J. Q. E. MEARS
H. WHITE

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

*Medical Officer of Health
Port Medical Officer*

} JAMES HUTTON, M.D., D.P.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer
of Health
Deputy Port Medical Officer*

} D. S. PARKEN, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.P.H., D.C.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector: ROBERT LEGGAT, F.A.P.H.I., Cert. as Public Health Inspector and Meat and Food Inspector.

*Deputy Chief Public Health
Inspector:*

C. B. T. GLOVER, Cert. as Public Health Inspector and Meat and Food Inspector.

Public Health Inspectors:

T. K. ASTON, Cert. as Public Health Insp. and Meat and Food Insp.
S. T. DAVIES, Cert. as Public Health Insp. Meat, Food and Smoke Inspector (Appointed 19.1.1959).
F. K. W. FRANCIS, Cert. as Public Health Insp. and Meat and Food Insp.
R. M. IMPETT, Cert. as Public Health Insp. and Meat and Food Insp.
R. C. STENTIFORD, Cert. as Public Health Insp. and Meat and Food Insp.
R. R. TUCKER, Cert. as Public Health Insp. and Meat and Food Insp.
E. H. WAKEFIELD, Cert. as Public Health Insp. and Meat and Food Insp.

Rodent Officer:

G. W. SKEGGS.

Chief Clerk:

B. J. FENTIMAN

Senior Clerk:

J. WAY.

Clerks :

Miss M. V. BILES, Mrs. S. M. BRIXEY, Mrs. M. FOWLER.

Public Analyst:

A. S. CARLOS, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.C.S.

Veterinary Surgeon:

Lt.-Col. J. S. KINGSTON, M.B.E., M.R.C.V.S.

PART I

SECTION A

GENERAL STATISTICS

(1) Area of Borough. 15,641 acres, not including 2,220 acres of tidal waters and foreshore.

(2) Population:

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| (a) As estimated by Registrar General at 30th June, 1959 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 89,400 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| (b) Census, 1951: Registrar General's Preliminary Report | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 82,958 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| (3) Total number of Inhabited Houses (from Rate Book) as at December, 1959 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28,419 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|------------|
| (4) Rateable Value at 31st March, 1959 | ... | ... | £1,265,830 |
| Sum represented by a Penny Rate | ... | ... | £5,061 |

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT

No coastal resort has been endowed with a lovelier setting than that of Poole, and its development in recent years has been planned with great consideration for the preservation of its natural beauty. The modern Borough, some 25 square miles in extent, has been developed from the historic seaport situated within its extensive land-locked Harbour, and is now the largest town in Dorset and the second largest in the south-western counties of England.

Owing to its situation, the whole borough is a natural sun-trap. The climate is almost a perpetual spring, the heat in summer being tempered by the extensive area of tidal waters and the cold in winter time being warded off by the surrounding hills.

Although the borough is essentially a residential district, it maintains within and on its boundaries a considerable number of light industries and traditional undertakings. In the latter category are shipbuilding and marine engineering; china clay mining; manufacture of tiles, pottery and china; stoneware; pre-cast concrete products and paving; art metalwork; agricultural products; brushes and brooms; garden ornaments; timberwork; ships' joinery; mineral waters. Other industries include pure chemicals; cosmetics; printing; compressors and pumps ; aircraft tooling ; foundry products ; engineering; scaffolding ; church, bank and school fittings ; confectionery and food processing.

Section A

For recent years the condition of the labour market has been as shown below:

| Year | Average of Unemployment | Unemployment as at December |
|------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1945 | 69 | 299 |
| 1946 | 246 | 342 |
| 1947 | 360 | 430 |
| 1948 | 498 | 685 |
| 1949 | 495 | 540 |
| 1950 | 437 | 493 |
| 1951 | 356 | 396 |
| 1952 | 507 | 723 |
| 1953 | 574 | 707 |
| 1954 | 415 | 372 |
| 1955 | 245 | 313 |
| 1956 | 387 | 598 |
| 1957 | 615 | 603 |
| 1958 | 701 | 814 |
| 1959 | 622 | 648 |

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR 1959

Sunshine

The total hours of sunshine for 1959 amounted to 2021.9 hours, an increase of 468.2 hours recorded during 1958. The sunniest month was July with a total of 307.4 hours, a daily average of nearly 10 hours. This was an increase of 86.0 hours on last year's maximum month which was May. The daily average for the whole year was 5.5 hours and the longest period of sunshine in a single day was 15.4 on Sunday, 5th July, 1959.

Rainfall

The total rainfall was 32.51 inches, being 3.56 inches less than last year's total. December was the wettest month with 8.18 inches which was the wettest December since 1934 when 8.83 inches fell. The driest months were September with only .22 inch and February with .30.

Temperatures

The average maximum temperature was 60.4°F. and the average minimum 43.5°F thus giving a summer and winter range of 16.9°F. September came as the warmest month with an average maximum of 74.9°F. February the coldest with 31.0°F. average minimum temperature. There were 3 months with an average maximum of over 70°F. —July, August and September.

The highest temperature recorded during the whole year was 86°F. on the 8th July, 1959, and the lowest reading was 22°F. on the evening of the 24/25th January, 1959.

Summary of Readings

| | | <i>Sunshine</i> | <i>Rainfall</i> | <i>Average Max. Temp.</i> | <i>Average Min. Temp.</i> |
|-----------|-----|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| January | ... | 105.8 | 3.70 | 44.4 | 31.4 |
| February | ... | 61.6 | .30 | 45.0 | 31.0 |
| March | ... | 124.6 | 3.43 | 53.3 | 40.3 |
| April | ... | 176.7 | 2.57 | 57.6 | 42.5 |
| May | ... | 246.1 | 1.24 | 65.9 | 45.1 |
| June | ... | 241.1 | 1.73 | 69.1 | 50.1 |
| July | ... | 307.4 | 1.83 | 73.0 | 53.3 |
| August | ... | 231.4 | 2.43 | 73.9 | 53.9 |
| September | ... | 244.9 | .22 | 74.9 | 49.1 |
| October | ... | 167.5 | 2.93 | 63.8 | 47.7 |
| November | ... | 69.8 | 3.95 | 52.8 | 39.4 |
| December | ... | 45.0 | 8.18 | 50.5 | 38.8 |

Wind

During the year 7 moderate gales were recorded—Beaufort Scale No. 7, which is equivalent to a speed of approximately 30 knots.

Taken to eight compass points, the number of days for each direction were:

| Direction | N. | N.E. | E. | S.E. | S. | S.W. | W. | N.W. |
|-------------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|
| No. of days | 20 | 67 | 20 | 41 | 16 | 77 | 20 | 59 |

There were 45 calms, or days without wind.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1959

England and
Wales

Poole

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|-------|-------|--|
| Live Births | | | | | |
| | Number: Male | Legitimate 593, Illegitimate 27 | } ... | 1202 | |
| | Female | „ 554, „ 28 | | | |
| 16.5 | Rate (per 1,000 population) (C.F. 1.07) | ... | ... | 13.4 | |
| 4.9 in 1958 | Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births | ... | ... | 4.6 | |
| Stillbirths | | | | | |
| | Number: Male | Legitimate 12, Illegitimate 0 | } ... | 30 | |
| | Female | „ 15, „ 3 | | | |
| 20.7 | Rate (per 1,000 total live and stillbirths) | ... | ... | 24.4 | |
| Total live and stillbirths | | ... | ... | 1232 | |
| Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year) | | | | | |
| | Number: Male | Legitimate 11, Illegitimate 1 | } ... | 20 | |
| | Female | „ 8, „ 0 | | | |
| Infant Mortality Rates | | | | | |
| 22.0 | Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total live births | ... | ... | 16.6 | |
| | Legit. „ „ „ „ Legit. „ „ | ... | ... | 16.6 | |
| | Illeg. „ „ „ „ Illeg. „ „ | ... | ... | 18.2 | |
| 15.8 | Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births) | ... | ... | 13.3 | |
| 13.5 in 1958 | Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births) | ... | ... | 10.0 | |
| 35.1 in 1958 | Peri-Natal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths) | ... | ... | 34.1 | |
| Maternity Mortality (including abortion) | | | | | |
| 0.38 | Number of deaths | ... | ... | 1 | |
| | Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths | ... | ... | 0.81 | |
| Deaths | | | | | |
| | Number of deaths | | | | |
| | Male 580 | } ... | ... | 1158 | |
| | Female 578 | | | | |
| 11.6 | Rate (per 1,000 population) (C.F. 0.86) | ... | ... | 13 | |
| Deaths from Special Causes | | | | | |
| Cancer | | | | | |
| | Number: Male | 105 | } ... | 211 | |
| | Female | 106 | | | |
| 2.140 | Rate (per 1,000 population) | ... | ... | 2.36 | |
| Tuberculosis | | | | | |
| | Number: Male | Respiratory 6 other 0 | } ... | 7 | |
| | Female | „ 0 other 1 | | | |
| 0.077 | Rate: Respiratory | ... | ... | 0.067 | |
| 0.008 | Other | ... | ... | 0.011 | |
| 6.8 in 1958 | Premature Birth Rate (per cent of total livebirths) | ... | ... | 6.3 | |
| 15.0 | Marriage Rate (Number of persons married per 1,000 population) | ... | ... | 16.9 | |

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1959

(Supplied by the Registrar General)

| <i>Causes of Death</i> | <i>M.</i> | <i>F.</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|--|------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. Tuberculosis, respiratory | 6 | — | 6 |
| 2. Tuberculosis, other | — | 1 | 1 |
| 3. Syphilitic Disease | 2 | — | 2 |
| 4. Diphtheria | — | — | — |
| 5. Whooping Cough | — | — | — |
| 6. Meningococcal Infections | — | — | — |
| 7. Acute Poliomyelitis | — | — | — |
| 8. Measles | — | — | — |
| 9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| 11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus | 33 | 7 | 40 |
| 12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast | — | 22 | 22 |
| 13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus | — | 10 | 10 |
| 14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms | 63 | 59 | 122 |
| 15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| 16. Diabetes | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| 17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System | 73 | 103 | 176 |
| 18. Coronary Disease, Angina | 145 | 89 | 234 |
| 19. Hypertension with Heart Disease | 7 | 18 | 25 |
| 20. Other Heart Disease | 54 | 106 | 160 |
| 21. Other Circulatory Disease | 32 | 36 | 68 |
| 22. Influenza | 10 | 7 | 17 |
| 23. Pneumonia | 13 | 20 | 33 |
| 24. Bronchitis | 26 | 7 | 33 |
| 25. Other Disease of Respiratory System | 10 | 2 | 12 |
| 26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| 28. Nephritis and Nephrosis | 10 | 6 | 16 |
| 29. Hyperplasia of Prostate | 16 | — | 16 |
| 30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion | — | 1 | 1 |
| 31. Congenital Malformations | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| 32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases | 30 | 37 | 67 |
| 33. Motor Vehicle Accidents | 11 | 7 | 18 |
| 34. All Other Accidents | 6 | 10 | 16 |
| 35. Suicide | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| 36. Homicide and Operations of War | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 580 | 578 | 1158 |

VITAL STATISTICS — POOLE — 1901 to 1959

| Year | Population | Infantile Mortality* | Birth Rate† | Death Rate† | Marriage Rate† | Cancer Death Rate† | Pulmonary Tuberc. Death Rate† |
|------|------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1901 | 19461 | 93 | 27.4 | 13.9 | — | — | — |
| 1911 | † 38886 | 126 | 24.0 | 14.0 | 14.1 | — | — |
| 1921 | † 43649 | 73.6 | 21.8 | 11.9 | 16.7 | 1.2 | 0.96 |
| 1931 | † 57211 | 43.2 | 15.9 | 12.5 | 16.5 | 1.81 | 0.85 |
| 1932 | † 58230 | 55.2 | 15.8 | 11.7 | 15.1 | 1.58 | 0.65 |
| 1933 | L 63510 | 46.4 | 16.0 | 11.7 | 16.1 | 1.50 | 0.61 |
| 1934 | 64380 | 40.5 | 15.4 | 11.5 | 16.2 | 1.96 | 0.50 |
| 1935 | 65600 | 45.5 | 15.1 | 11.7 | 16.8 | 1.84 | 0.79 |
| 1936 | 66820 | 51.2 | 16.8 | 12.1 | 16.9 | 1.89 | 0.55 |
| 1937 | 67990 | 45.6 | 15.4 | 12.1 | 16.9 | 1.63 | 0.39 |
| 1938 | 68860 | 50.0 | 14.9 | 11.5 | 16.9 | 1.77 | 0.46 |
| 1939 | 69890 | 40.2 | 14.6 | 11.4 | 22.9 | 1.73 | 0.51 |
| 1940 | 72820 | 51.8 | 14.0 | 13.1 | 20.1 | 2.02 | 0.51 |
| 1941 | 69960 | 53.5 | 15.0 | 13.5 | 19.0 | 2.0 | 0.51 |
| 1942 | 69940 | 47.0 | 17.6 | 13.5 | 18.7 | 1.8 | 0.56 |
| 1943 | 68200 | 37.0 | 17.0 | 14.1 | 15.8 | 2.1 | 0.44 |
| 1944 | 67810 | 36.9 | 19.9 | 13.1 | 14.8 | 1.97 | 0.54 |
| 1945 | 69880 | 53.6 | 18.1 | 12.9 | 21.1 | 2.23 | 0.43 |
| 1946 | 76330 | 36.1 | 19.6 | 12.3 | 18.4 | 1.52 | 0.59 |
| 1947 | 78720 | 22.2 | 21.0 | 12.4 | 19.2 | 1.96 | 0.46 |
| 1948 | 80480 | 30.2 | 16.3 | 11.1 | 19.1 | 1.69 | 0.41 |
| 1949 | 81130 | 18.9 | 15.9 | 12.4 | 17.1 | 1.96 | 0.29 |
| 1950 | 82140 | 21.9 | 14.9 | 12.6 | 16.9 | 2.17 | 0.32 |
| 1951 | † 82958 | 31.6 | 14.8 | 13.5 | 16.8 | 1.83 | 0.19 |
| 1952 | 83270 | 31.4 | 13.9 | 12.5 | 15.0 | 2.26 | 0.28 |
| 1953 | 83520 | 24.8 | 13.5 | 12.7 | 15.4 | 2.33 | 0.18 |
| 1954 | 84540 | 31.6 | 13.6 | 12.2 | 16.2 | 2.27 | 0.22 |
| 1955 | 85540 | 25.6 | 13.3 | 12.9 | 15.7 | 2.314 | 0.116 |
| 1956 | 86010 | 30.8 | 13.6 | 12.4 | 17.4 | 2.382 | 0.093 |
| 1957 | 87440 | 19.4 | 13.0 | 12.5 | 17.4 | 2.196 | 0.080 |
| 1958 | 88390 | 22.2 | 14.3 | 12.0 | 17.0 | 2.160 | 0.090 |
| 1959 | 89400 | 16.6 | 13.4 | 13.0 | 16.9 | 2.360 | 0.067 |

* per 1,000 related live births.

† per 1,000 of population.

‡ Census.

|| 1906 Borough enlarged by the addition of Branksome Urban District.

L 1933 Borough enlarged by the addition of Canford Magna Parish.

| | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Estimated Total Population— mid-year, in 1000's | 78.72 | 80.48 | 81.13 | 82.14 | 83.00 | 83.27 | 83.52 | 84.54 | 85.54 | 86.01 | 87.44 | 88.39 | 89.40 |
| Marriage Rate *per 1,000 popu- lation E. & W. (England and Wales) | 19.2 18.6 | 19.1 18.2 | 17.1 17.1 | 16.9 16.4 | 16.8 16.5 | 15.0 15.9 | 15.4 15.6 | 16.2 15.4 | 15.7 16.0 | 17.4 15.8 | 17.4 15.4 | 17.0 15.1 | 16.9 15.0 |
| Birth Rate—Live births per 1,000 population | 21.0 21.1 | 16.3 18.1 | 15.9 16.9 | 14.9 15.9 | 14.8 15.5 | 13.9 15.3 | 13.5 15.5 | 13.6 15.2 | 13.3 15.0 | 13.6 15.7 | 13.0 16.1 | 14.3 16.4 | 13.4 16.5 |
| Premature Birth Rate—per- centage of live births | | | 7.2 | 6.9 6.0 | 8.4 6.0 | 6.7 6.2 | 7.1 6.6 | 6.9 6.9 | 7.0 6.9 | 6.6 6.8 | 6.0 7.0 | 6.3 6.8 | 6.3 — |
| Still Birth Rate—per 1,000 total (live and still) births | 18 24.1 | 21 23.2 | 17 22.7 | 21 22.7 | 14 23 | 21.3 22.7 | 17.4 22.4 | 26.5 23.5 | 23.3 23.2 | 18.4 22.9 | 20.7 22.5 | 19.4 21.6 | 24.4 20.7 |
| Death Rate | 12.4 12.0 | 11.1 10.8 | 12.4 11.7 | 12.6 11.6 | 13.5 12.5 | 12.5 11.3 | 12.7 11.4 | 12.2 11.3 | 12.9 11.7 | 12.4 11.7 | 12.5 11.5 | 12.0 11.7 | 13.0 11.6 |
| Natural Increase (births minus deaths per 1,000 population) | | | | | | | 0.8 4.1 | 1.2 3.9 | 0.4 3.4 | 1.2 3.6 | 0.5 4.6 | 2.2 4.7 | 0.5 4.9 |
| Infant Mortality—Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births | 22.2 41.4 | 30.2 33.9 | 18.9 32.4 | 21.9 29.6 | 31.6 29.7 | 31.4 27.6 | 24.8 26.8 | 31.6 25.4 | 25.6 24.9 | 30.8 23.7 | 19.4 23.1 | 22.2 22.6 | 16.6 22.0 |
| Neo-Natal Mortality—Deaths under 1 month per 1,000 live births | 22.7 | 19.7 | 17 19.3 | 17 18.5 | 24 18.8 | 23 18.3 | 18 17.7 | 28.1 17.7 | 17.7 17.3 | 25.6 16.8 | 16.7 16.5 | 17.4 16.2 | 13.3 15.8 |
| Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total (live & still) births | 17 | 16 | 16 | 14.9 | 15.1 | 17.1 14.8 | 15.7 14.5 | 17.1 14.6 | 14.7 14.3 | 21.8 13.9 | 12.9 13.5 | 15.5 13.5 | 9.7 — |
| Deaths from Puerperal Causes per 1,000 total (live & still) births | 0 1.17 | 0.74 1.02 | 0.77 0.97 | 0.79 0.87 | 1.59 0.82 | 0 0.72 | 0 0.75 | 0 0.70 | 0 0.64 | 0.84 0.56 | 0 0.39 | 0 0.43 | 0.81 0.38 |
| Perinatal Mortality (sum of still birth rate and death under 1 week rate) | 41 | 38 | 38 | 37.4 | 38.2 | 38.4 37.5 | 33.1 36.9 | 43.6 38.1 | 38.0 37.4 | 40.2 36.7 | 33.6 36.2 | 34.9 35.1 | 34.1 — |

*Number of persons married per 1,000 population.

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1959

Population:

The estimated population of Poole for 1959 was 89,400, being an increase over that for 1958 of 1,010.

The age distribution at the time of the 1951 Census differed little from that of the country generally except that between 20 and 40 years there were relatively fewer and between 65 and 70 relatively more persons.

This is reflected in the published comparability factors for birth and death rates.

Marriage Rate: 16.9 (England and Wales: 15.0)

The rate has remained consistently higher than the national level for the past four years.

Birth Rate: 13.4 (England and Wales: 16.5)

(Comparability factor: 1.07)

Total births decreased by 56 and the birth rate fell.

Nationally the birth rate has shown a tendency to rise in the past four years.

About 56% of the births took place at home.

Illegitimacy: 4.6 (England and Wales: 4.9 in 1958)

The incidence of illegitimacy in Poole shows little change.

Premature Births: 6.3 L.B. (England and Wales: 6.8 in 1958)

No material change has occurred in this percentage which compares favourably with the national average.

Stillbirths: 24.4 (England and Wales: 20.7)

Although this figure rose, the average for the past four years equals the present national figure. The average national figure in the past four years was 21.9.

Death Rate : 13.0 (England and Wales 11.6)

(Comparability factor 0.86)

The index continues to compare favourably with the national one when adjusted by the comparability factor.

Infant Mortality Rate : 16.6 (England and Wales 22.0)

The national rate continues to decline and locally a new low rate is most welcome, although it should be borne in mind that the local rate is bound to fluctuate from year to year.

Neo-Natal Mortality : 13.3 (England and Wales 15.8)

This is a most welcome drop in the rate, but again the effect of fluctuation must be kept in mind.

Infant Deaths Under 1 Week Rate : 9.7 (England and Wales 13.5 in 1958)

Similar remarks apply to this index.

Peri-Natal Mortality : 34.1 (England and Wales 35.1 in 1958)

This index showing the combined wastage from stillbirths and infant deaths in first week compares favourably with the national index.

Maternal Mortality : 0.81 (England and Wales 0.38)

In the past eight years there have been no deaths from maternal causes with the exceptions of one in 1956 due to criminal abortion and one in the present year due to uncontrollable internal haemorrhage.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Public Health Laboratories

The Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health directs the Public Health Laboratory Service. One of the constituent laboratories, under the direction of Dr. G. J. G. King, is located at Boscombe. This laboratory serves the area covered by Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch, West Hants and East Dorset. During the year 1959 a total of 4,185 specimens from Poole was examined.

The laboratory undertakes the examination of specimens for the diagnosis of cases or suspected carriers of any infectious disease. It also undertakes for public health authorities the bacteriological examination of drinking and swimming-bath water and of milk, ice-cream and other foodstuffs as distributed to the public.

Ambulance Services

Under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, this service is provided by the Dorset County Council. The Poole Section of the Ambulance Service is located in the ambulance station in Churchfield Road, Poole [Telephone: Poole 294 (Emergency)—Poole 1274 (Enquiries)], where a day and night service is maintained. The staff consists of one Supervisor, one Deputy Supervisor and twelve driver-attendants. Three first-line ambulances, two ambulance coaches for the transport of special children, and three Dual Purpose ambulances were in operation, three first-line ambulances, and three Dual Purpose ambulances and one coach being equipped with radio-telephone.

The Hospital Car Service, for the conveyance of sitting cases, consisting of voluntary drivers, also is controlled from this station.

Home Nursing

Until the 30th June, 1959 the Home Nursing Service in the Borough was carried out by the Dorset County Nursing Association in their capacity as agents for the Dorset County Council.

The District Nursing Service in Poole since that time has been provided directly by the Dorset County Council.

Nineteen District Nurses paid 48,328 visits to 1,997 cases in the course of the year.

Clinics and Treatment Centres as at 31st December, 1959

Permanent Clinics

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Branksome Clinic | Council Buildings, Shillito Road, Parkstone. (Telephone Parkstone 714). |
| Hamworthy | Legion Road, Hamworthy. (Telephone : Poole 1866). |
| Old Town | 67 Market Street, Poole (Telephone : Poole 458). |
| Oakdale | 337 Wimborne Road, Oakdale (Telephone : Poole 2211). |
| Burlea Towers | 55 Parkstone Road, Poole (Telephone : Poole 1998. Poole 985). |
| Bristowe's Chambers | High Street, Poole. (Telephone : Poole 848). |

Premises Hired for Sessional Use

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Broadstone (1) | Junior Church Hall, Congregational Church. |
| Broadstone (2) | War Memorial Hall, Broadstone. |
| Canford | Village Hall, Canford Magna. |
| Creekmoor | Methodist Church Hall. |
| Longfleet | Congregational Church Hall. |
| Lower Parkstone | 4 St. Peter's Road, Parkstone. |
| Newtown | Conservative Hall, Ringwood Road. |
| Rossmore | Church of the Good Shepherd, Herbert Avenue. |
| St. Aldhelm's | St. Aldhelm's Church Hall, Poole Road. |
| Wallisdown | St. Saviour's Church, Scott Road. |
| Waterloo | Waterloo Community Hall, Plantation Road. |

(a) School Clinics

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Branksome | Friday, 9 a.m. |
| Broadstone | Tuesdays, 3rd and 5th, at 9 a.m. |
| Hamworthy | Tuesday, 9 a.m., Friday 2.15 p.m. |
| Oakdale | Monday, 10.45 a.m. |
| Old Town | Monday, 9 a.m. |
| Kemp Welch School | Wednesday, 9 a.m. |
| Sylvan School | Tuesday, 2.15 p.m. |
| Trinidad School | Monday, 2.15 p.m. |

(b) Dental Clinics

(By appointment)

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Branksome | Daily |
| Bristowe's Chambers | Daily |
| Hamworthy | Mondays and Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays |

(c) Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| Oakdale Clinic | 1st, 2nd, 3rd Thursdays, 2 p.m. |
| Old Town | Fridays, 2 p.m. |

(d) Ante-Natal Clinics — Midwives' Sessions

| | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| Branksome | Wednesdays and Thursdays, 2 p.m. |
| Broadstone (1) | 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 2 p.m. |
| Burlea Towers | Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 2 p.m. |
| Hamworthy | 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 2 p.m. |
| Oakdale | Tuesdays, 2 p.m. |
| Old Town | 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 2 p.m. |
| Wallisdown | Wednesdays, 2 p.m. |

(e) Contraception Clinic

(By Appointment)

| | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| Hamworthy Clinic | Mondays, 10 a.m. |
| | 2nd and 4th Mondays, 2 p.m. |

(f) Infant Welfare Centres

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Branksome | Tuesdays and Fridays, 2 p.m. |
| Broadstone (2) | Thursdays, 2 p.m. |
| Canford Magna | 3rd Wednesday, 2 p.m. |
| Creekmoor | 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 2 p.m. |
| Hamworthy | Wednesdays, 2 p.m. |
| Longfleet | 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 2 p.m. |
| Lower Parkstone | 1st, 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a.m. |

Section B

| | | |
|--|--|-------------------|
| Newtown | 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Thursdays, | 2 p.m. |
| Oakdale | Fridays, | 2 p.m. |
| Old Town | Wednesdays, | 10 a.m. |
| Rossmore | Thursdays (except 5th) | 10 a.m. |
| St. Aldhelm's | 1st and 3rd Thursdays, | 2 p.m. |
| Wallisdown | Tuesdays, | 2 p.m. |
| Waterloo | 1st, 3rd and 5th Tuesdays, 4th Wednesday, | 2 p.m. 10 a.m. |
| (g) Diphtheria Immunisation, Poliomyelitis Vaccination, Smallpox Vaccination and Whooping Cough Inoculations | | |
| Branksome | 1st and 3rd Mondays, | 2 p.m. |
| Broadstone (2) | 4th Thursday, | 2 p.m. |
| Canford Magna | 3rd Wednesday, | 2 p.m. |
| Hamworthy | 3rd Tuesday, 10.45 - 11.45 (Immunisation) 1st Tuesday, 10.45 — 11.45 (Vaccination) | |
| Longfleet | 3rd Wednesday, | 2 p.m. |
| Lower Parkstone | 1st Thursday, | 10 a.m. |
| Newtown | 1st Thursday, | 2 p.m. |
| Oakdale | 4th Friday, | 2 p.m. |
| Old Town | 2nd Wednesday, | 10 a.m. |
| Rossmore | 1st Thursday, | 10 a.m. |
| Wallisdown | 2nd Tuesday, | 2 p.m. |
| Waterloo | 4th Wednesday, | 10 a.m. |
| (h) Speech Therapy Clinic | | |
| Burlea Towers | (By appointment) Mondays, 9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Tuesdays 9.30 a.m. Fridays, 9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. | |
| Hamworthy | Thursdays, 9.30 a.m. | |
| Oakdale | Wednesdays, 9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. | |
| (i) Child Guidance Clinic | | |
| Burlea Towers | (By appointment) Tuesdays and Wednesdays at 9.15 a.m. Alternate Thursdays | 2 p.m. |
| (j) Asthma Clinic | | |
| Burlea Towers | (By appointment) Tuesdays and Thursdays, | 2 p.m. |
| (k) Chiropody Clinic — (for the elderly) — in conjunction with The British Red Cross Society. (By appointment). | | |
| Burlea Towers | Mondays and Thursdays, 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. | |
| Hamworthy | Fridays, 2.30 p.m. | |

Hospitals

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| | | Medical beds | ... | ... | ... | 43 |
| | | Surgical beds | ... | ... | ... | 42 |
| | | Obstetric beds | ... | ... | ... | 30 |
| | | Gynaecological beds | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| | | Orthopaedic beds | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| | | Private Wards beds | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| | | Staff Sick Bay beds | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| | | Amenity Ward beds | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| | | Infectious Diseases beds | ... | ... | ... | 48 |
| | | Unclassified | ... | ... | ... | 40 |
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SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA WATER SUPPLY

There are four systems of water supply in the Borough:

Poole Waterworks Undertaking.—This serves over 90 per cent. of the population.

Bournemouth and District Water Company.—This serves the parts of the Borough adjoining Bournemouth and Wimborne and supplies between 7,000 and 8,000 people.

The Canford School Supply.—This private system supplies about 600 people in Canford Magna.

Private Supplies.—Spring or well supplies in the outlying rural areas of the Borough.

Some notes on these four systems are given below:

(a) Public Water Supplies

Poole Waterworks Undertaking

The main supply for the district is provided by the Corporation Waterworks Undertaking (now merged in the Poole and East Dorset Water Board).

The supply is obtained from wells in the chalk at Corfe Mullen and Sturminster Marshall ; their depths 170 feet and 280 feet respectively. The raw waters are hard, but that from Corfe Mullen is softened by a cold lime process and filtered through rapid gravity filters. Both supplies are chlorinated and ammoniated to give residuals of available chlorine throughout the area of supply. Regular estimations of residual chlorine were made on 675 samples from service reservoirs and consumers' taps, and, in the control of the treatment plant, samples were taken and tested every six hours.

The water was maintained at a high standard of purity and was sufficient to meet all demands.

During the year, 162 samples were taken from consumers' taps by the Public Health Inspectors for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory, and on all occasions the water was found to be within Class I (Ministry of Health Report No. 71 (1939) Classification). In addition 95 bacteriological examinations of samples taken from consumers' premises were made in the Waterworks Laboratory and all these samples were within Class I above and the maximum Agar Agar Plate Count at 37°C was found to be 3.

Bacteriological examinations of the raw water were made and gave the following results:—

| Source | Number of Samples | M.O.H. Classification | | | | Max. P.C. at 37°C. | Coli I demonstrated |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----|-----|----|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | I | II | III | IV | | |
| Corfe Mullen | 47 | 10 | 15 | 7 | 15 | 220 | 3 samples |
| Sturminster Marshall | 7 | — | 3 | 1 | 3 | 340 | Nil |

Neither the raw nor the distributed water has any plumbo-solvent action.

Section C

The fluoride content of the distributed water was 0.08 parts per million.

All dwellinghouses within the Borough of Poole are supplied direct and none by means of standpipes.

10,544 yards of new mains were laid and 1,399 million gallons of water were supplied in 1959 (970 million gallons from Corfe Mullen, 429 million gallons from Sturminster Marshall).

Certificate of Analysis

of a sample of water from the Poole Corporation Waterworks supply on the 28th July, 1959.

I hereby certify that I have examined the above mentioned sample with the following results:

| <i>Chemical Analysis</i> (results expressed in parts per million) | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Ammonia, free | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.012 |
| „ albuminoid | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.100 |
| Nitrites | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil |
| Nitrates, as Nitric Nitrogen | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4.314 |
| Oxygen absorbed in 15 mins. at 80° F. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.41 |
| „ „ „ 4 hrs. „ „ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.74 |
| Chlorine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24.0 |
| Chlorine as Sodium Chloride | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39.6 |
| Hardness, temporary | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 188.0 |
| „ permanent | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42.0 |
| „ total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 230.0 |
| Total solids | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 323.0 |
| pH value | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7.5 |
| Appearance: | Colourless and clear | | | | | | |
| Odour: | None | | | | | | |
| Metals: | Iron, Zinc, Copper and Lead, Nil. | | | | | | |
| Free Chlorine: | Nil | | | | | | |

Bacteriological Examination:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Coliform Organisms grown at 37°C. in 48 hours, per ml | Nil |
| Total Organisms grown on Agar Agar at 37°C. in 48 hrs. | 5 per 1 ml. |
| Total Organisms grown on Agar Agar at 22°C. in 72 hrs. | 2 per 1 ml. |

Remarks:

This is a satisfactory water and suitable for drinking purposes.

(Signed) I. A. SIMPSON,
Deputy Public Analyst.

5th August, 1959.

Bournemouth and District Water Company

On the eastern and northern boundaries of the Borough about 2,000 houses are within the supply area of the Bournemouth and District Water Company. In 1959, 65 samples of this supply were taken by the Public Health Inspectors for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Bournemouth, and were found to be of the standard of Class I "Highly Satisfactory".

The fluoride content of the water is 0.05 p.p.m. (average).

The supply was ample throughout the year. A copy of a recent chemical analysis of this water is given below:

Certificate of Analysis

of a sample of average Town water supplied to the Borough of Poole, 1959.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-----|------|
| B.Coliform P.N. in 100 c.c's. ... | 0 | Colour (Burgess Scale) ... | ... | 13 |
| Agar Cultures 24 hours at 37°C. | 2 | Filtrability Index ... | ... | — |
| Agar Cultures 48 hours at 37°C. | 3 | pH ... | ... | 7.52 |
| Agar Cultures 72 hours at 22°C. | 4 | Electrical Conductivity at 20°C. | ... | 380 |
| Cl.Welchii Reaction ... | — | Residual NH ₂ Cl ... | ... | 0.15 |

Results in Parts Per Million :

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|---|-------|
| Chlorine in Chlorides ... | 2.0 | Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ ... | 151.0 |
| Nitrogen in Nitrates ... | 2.2 | Silica as SiO ₂ ... | 14.0 |
| Nitrogen in Nitrites ... | 0.004 | Phosphates as P ₂ O ₅ ... | — |
| Free Ammonia ... | 0.062 | Iron as Fe ... | 0.02 |
| Ammoniacal Nitrogen ... | 0.051 | Total Solids + Suspended ... | — |
| Albuminoid Ammonia ... | 0.143 | Total Dissolved Solids ... | 255.0 |
| Albuminoid Nitrogen ... | 0.118 | Total Hardness ... | 198.0 |
| Oxygen Absorbed (4 hrs. at 37°C.) | 1.38 | Carbonate Hardness ... | 151.0 |
| Dissolved Oxygen ... | 9.70 | Noncarbonate Hardness ... | 47.0 |
| Free Carbon Dioxide ... | 2.00 | | |

(b) Private Water Supplies

In the Northern area of the Borough a population of about 600 in Canford Magna is supplied with water from a private supply belonging to Canford School. The supply is taken from a steel-lined artesian borehole in the underlying chalk at Canford and the water is hard. Automatic chlorination is carried out before distribution.

During the year 46 samples of treated water were taken for bacteriological examination, 45 were reported as Class I and 1 as Class III. Forty-six samples of the raw water were obtained during the year. Of these 30 were reported as Class I, 4 as Class II, 5 as Class III and 7 as Class IV.

In the rural part of Canford area, outside the area of the piped supplies there are 5 houses on small private supplies, i.e. springs and wells. During the year 23 samples were taken from these supplies. Of these, 17 were "Class I" (highly satisfactory), 3 were Class II (satisfactory), 2 were Class III (suspicious) and 1 was Class IV (unsatisfactory). The 3 suspicious and unsatisfactory samples were obtained from shallow wells situated in isolated areas where alternative supplies are not available.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Sewerage in the Borough is designed on the "separate" system, separate sewers being provided for soil and road surface water drainage. Roof and surface water drainage from individual premises is chiefly disposed of in soakaways.

There are four main sewerage systems in the Borough. The principal system drains Poole, Longfleet, Parkstone and Sandbanks and discharges into the sea at Shore Road. Another system drains Newtown, Rossmore, Wallisdown, Branksome and Canford Cliffs and discharges into the sea at Branksome Chine. At Sandbanks the outfall is 1,800 feet from the shore and at Branksome Chine 1,050 feet. At both outfalls discharge is by pumping at all tides, the sewage being treated by disintegration and chlorination carried out in the pumps on the shore end of the outfall sewers.

Two smaller areas, Broadstone and Hamworthy, are drained separately to sewage disposal works. Broadstone is drained to modern activated sludge sewage disposal works from which the filtered effluent is discharged into Holes Bay near Fleets Bridge. The Broadstone Works are being enlarged in stages and ultimately will deal with the whole of the sewage of the Borough.

Hamworthy is drained to a smaller and older disposal plant on the southern shores of Holes Bay into which the effluent is discharged. This plant will be closed early in 1960 and the sewage pumped to the new works at Broadstone for treatment.

One private sewage disposal works situated at Canford Magna drains Canford School and part of the village. The effluent from this plant is discharged ultimately into the River Stour.

The greater part of the Canford area and the western end of Hamworthy, approximately 7,000 acres in extent and mostly semi-rural in character, are unsewered and in these areas drainage is mainly by cesspools, septic tanks or small disposal plants.

New Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Schemes

For the past four years work has been proceeding on a re-organisation of the sewerage and sewage disposal systems of the Borough. This is designed to deal with urgent problems arising from the overloading of the Sandbanks Road/Shore Road trunk sewer, and at the same time to reduce the volume of sewage being discharged into the Bay, and to provide main drainage for the major unsewered areas of the Borough.

(i) Broadstone Sewage Disposal Works

The key project of the re-organisation scheme is the construction, in stages, of modern activated sludge sewage disposal works at Broadstone which ultimately will deal with the whole of the sewage of the Borough. The first stage of this was completed with the opening of the new works in June, 1957. The construction of the second stage—the enlargement of the works to deal with the sewage from a population of 35,000, is well advanced and should be completed by September, 1960.

(ii) Hamworthy Sewerage

This scheme includes the diversion of the sewage of Hamworthy to Broadstone Sewage Disposal Works, and the sewerage of the western end of Hamworthy. Progress on the diversion stage has been slower than expected but should be completed and in operation by the Spring of 1960. Work will then start on the soil sewerage of the private streets in the area. When this scheme is in full operation it will enable the conversion of 123 cesspool systems to main drainage and the drainage of all houses at present undrained.

(iii) Poole Old Town Sewerage

This scheme involves the diversion of the sewage of the Old Town to the Broadstone works. The new pumps and rising main to Broadstone have been completed but the diversion cannot be brought into operation until a subsidiary diversion system to deal with the Gas Works effluent has been completed in March, 1960. When this is in operation the sewage from the whole of the Old Town will be pumped to the Broadstone Sewage Disposal Works.

(iv) *Canford and Merley Sewerage*

The scheme to sewer the Canford and Merley areas to the sewage works being constructed by the Wimborne Council on the north side of the River Stour, opposite Canford Magna, has been approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and tenders for the main work will be invited for the consideration of the Council in April, 1960. The sewerage and making up private streets will follow in a second contract later in 1960 or early in 1961, depending on the progress achieved in the first contract.

(v) *Diversion of Oakdale, Shore Road and Branksome Chine Drainage Areas from Poole Bay*

A comprehensive scheme for the diversion of the remainder of the sewage of the Borough from Poole Bay has been submitted to the Ministry, and this has received approval in so far as the engineering and technical aspects are concerned, and a public inquiry will now be held by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to enquire into the wider aspects of the scheme. This scheme provides for a second sewage disposal works at the Plainfields House site, Broadstone, a revised sewerage scheme for the Oakdale area and the construction of five pumping stations to take the flow from the Shore Road and Branksome Chine outfalls to Broadstone.

When the schemes outlined above have been completed the major area of the Borough remaining unsewered will be Bearwood. Provision for the sewerage of Bearwood has been made in the Council's estimate of capital expenditure for the next five years, but so far no definite scheme has been prepared. There is a potential danger to public health from the ever present risk of pollution of streams from the many cesspools and septic tanks in this area and the sewerage of this area should not be delayed.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

There are 849 cesspools and 185 pail-closets in the Borough, distributed as follows:

| | | | | | <i>Cesspools</i> | <i>Pail Closets</i> |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------|---------------------|
| Parkstone | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | 11 |
| Poole | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | — |
| Hamworthy | ... | ... | ... | ... | 123 | 56 |
| Oakdale | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 5 |
| Creekmoor | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 19 |
| Waterloo | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 22 |
| Broadstone | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 | — |
| Merley | ... | ... | ... | ... | 263 | 25 |
| Oakley | ... | ... | ... | ... | 111 | 17 |
| Canford | ... | ... | ... | ... | 59 | 29 |
| Knighton | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 | — |
| Bearwood | ... | ... | ... | ... | 134 | — |
| | | | | | <hr/> 877 <hr/> | <hr/> 184 <hr/> |

During 1959, 8 drainage systems were connected to the sewer. 35 new cesspools were constructed.

The Council provides a full cesspool-emptying service for the unsewered areas of the Borough. Pail-closets are also emptied by the Council.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

These services are carried out by the Borough Engineer's Department under the direction of the Public Health Committee. I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the following summarised figures applicable to the year ending 31st March, 1959.

House Refuse Collection and Disposal (combined)

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| Net cost for year 1958-59 | ... | ... | ... | £69,624 |
| Net cost per ton collected | ... | ... | ... | £3 4s. 2d. |
| Net cost per 1,000 population | ... | ... | ... | £788 |
| Net cost per 1,000 premises | ... | ... | ... | £2,218 |
| Cwts collected per 1,000 population per day | | | | 13.45 cwts |
| Tonnage of refuse collected for year | ... | ... | ... | 21,709 tons |

Street Cleaning

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
| Total mileage of roads cleaned | ... | ... | ... | 150.10 miles |
| Net cost per mile | ... | ... | ... | £150 |
| Net cost per 1,000 population | ... | ... | ... | £255 |

Gully Cleansing

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Net cost per 1,000 gullies cleansed | ... | ... | ... | £135 |
| Net cost per 1,000 population | ... | ... | ... | £24 |
| Total number of gully cleansings | ... | ... | ... | 15,810 |

Refuse Disposal

Refuse disposal is by separation and incineration. Some 1,000 tons of paper, 950 tons of tins and considerable quantities of other materials are recovered annually by the separation plant and sold. Dust screenings are disposed of by tipping. Ample disposal areas are available in the numerous disused claypits in the district, but experience has shown that the tipping of this material requires to be rigidly controlled during the summer months if fly nuisance is to be avoided. During 1960 a modern dust extraction system will be installed to improve working conditions inside the works, and an improved precipitator fitted to the chimney to minimise the emission of grit and dust from the furnaces.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

In 1959 the Public Health Inspectorate of the Borough consisted of one Chief Inspector, one Deputy Chief Inspector, five District Inspectors, one Housing Inspector and one Meat Inspector. The Inspectors carry out all the normal duties of Public Health Inspectors and in addition the duties of Food Inspectors, Food and Drugs Sampling Officers and Diseases of Animals Inspectors for the Borough. The Chief Public Health Inspector and the Deputy Chief Inspector have also duties as Port Health Inspector and Deputy Port Health Inspector respectively.

The total number of visits and inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year was 21,221.

1,124 complaints were received and investigated.

A summary of the work of the Public Health Inspectors during the year is given in the following tabular statement:

TABULAR SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' WORK IN 1959

Visits

Animals:

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Diseases of animals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 167 | |
| Pet Shops | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 | |
| Piggeries | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 192 | |
| Keeping of other animals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38 | |
| | | | | | | | 430 |
| Drainage: | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,544 |

Food:

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Food inspection | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 557 | |
| Meat inspection (slaughterhouse and food factory) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 512 | |
| Sampling | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 710 | |
| Merchandise Marks Acts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 101 | |
| | | | | | | | 1,880 |

Food Premises:

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Self Service Shops | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 81 | |
| Bakehouses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 70 | |
| Butchers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 397 | |
| Catering premises | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 741 | |
| Dairies and milk shops | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 332 | |
| Fish and fried fish shops | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 227 | |
| Food factories | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 159 | |
| Grocers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 417 | |
| Mobile food units | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 114 | |
| Slaughterhouses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | |
| Public houses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 67 | |
| Other food premises | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 362 | |
| | | | | | | | 3,007 |

Housing:

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| Houses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,881 | |
| Common lodging houses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 52 | |
| Houses let in lodgings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | |
| Moveable dwellings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 482 | |
| | | | | | | | 4,421 |

Infection:

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Infectious diseases | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 955 | |
| Pests | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 257 | |
| Verminous premises | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | |
| | | | | | | | 1,242 |

Industrial hygiene:

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Factories | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 443 | |
| Workplaces | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | |
| Offices | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | |
| Outworkers' premises | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 77 | |
| Shops | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 312 | |
| Offensive trades | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | |
| Rag flock premises | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| Smoke abatement | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 545 | |
| | | | | | | | 1,447 |

Section C

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------------|
| Public places: | | | | | | | |
| Places of public entertainment | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Public conveniences | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 614 |
| Schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 |
| Swimming pools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 88 |
| | | | | | | | <hr/> 726 |
| Refuse: | | | | | | | |
| Offensive accumulations | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 165 |
| Dustbins | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47 |
| | | | | | | | <hr/> 212 |
| Water Supply: | | | | | | | |
| Supplies | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 182 |
| Sampling | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 424 |
| | | | | | | | <hr/> 606 |
| General: | | | | | | | |
| Persons in need of care | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 77 |
| General visits | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,983 |
| Interviews | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 650 |
| | | | | | | | <hr/> 2,710 |
| Port : | | | | | | | |
| Ships | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 461 |
| Other visits | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 535 |
| | | | | | | | <hr/> 996 |
| Total number of inspections and visits | | | | | | | <hr/> 21,221 <hr/> |

Work done

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Housing: | | | | | | | |
| No. of houses inspected for housing defects | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 332 |
| No. of houses recorded under Housing Regulations | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 159 |
| No. of houses requiring repair | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 140 |
| No. of houses repaired without formal action | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 111 |
| No. of houses repaired after formal action | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| Drainage: | | | | | | | |
| Choked drains cleared | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 195 |
| Drains altered, repaired or reconstructed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 266 |
| Drains tested | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 323 |
| Certificate tests carried out | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Cesspool drainage connected to sewer | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Disinfections, etc. carried out: | | | | | | | |
| Infectious diseases | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 75 |
| Verminous premises | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38 |
| Insect pests, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 206 |
| General: | | | | | | | |
| Food premises—number where defects remedied | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 194 |
| Industrial premises—number where defects remedied | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 77 |
| Premises on which animals kept—number where defects remedied | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 |
| Other premises—number where defects remedied or nuisance abated | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 251 |
| Complaints investigated | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,124 |

Notices:

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| No. of informal notices served ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,310 |
| No. of informal notices complied with | ... | ... | ... | 1,194 |
| No. of Statutory notices served | ... | ... | ... | 23 |
| No. of Statutory notices complied with | ... | ... | ... | 27 |

SHOPS AND OFFICES

During the latter part of 1959 a start was made on a systematic survey of all shops (other than food shops which are regularly inspected under the Food Hygiene Regulations). 156 premises were inspected and in 37 instances notices were served for improvement of conditions. It is hoped to complete the survey in 1960.

Powers in relation to offices are at present restricted to the provision of sanitary conveniences to such premises as come within the definition of "workplace" in the Public Health Act, 1936, and a systematic survey of offices has been deferred until the provisions of the proposed new legislation on offices is known.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING SITES

Since 1945 the Council have exercised strict control over the development of land for the siting of holiday camps or residential caravans. It is part of the general policy of the Council not to encourage the use of caravans for residential purposes and to approve the development of land for holiday camps only where the Council own the land and lease it for private development on approved lines. Accordingly there are no residential camps in the Borough and only 5 individual caravans were licensed for temporary residential use.

In pursuance of this policy the Council have leased some 64 acres of land fronting on to Poole Harbour at Rockley Point, Hamworthy, for development as a holiday camp along lines agreed with the Council. The present capacity is 1,002 caravans but development is still proceeding. The camp is provided with permanent administrative buildings, club rooms, restaurant, shops, laundry and ablution and sanitary blocks and equipped with all the facilities and amenities essential in a modern holiday centre. The camp is for holiday caravans only and during the winter months all caravans are parked and the camp closed.

The only serious caravan problem in the area is that created by the squatting of gipsy-type families on the heathland on the northern outskirts of the Borough. These are problem families in the extreme sense of the term who live under the most primitive and insanitary conditions in vans and tents where they become a nuisance and a menace to the community. By keeping the areas they frequent under constant supervision, and acting promptly in conjunction with the owners of the land, it has been possible so far to prevent them forming permanent encampments, but this constant vigilance imposes a severe strain on the resources of both the Public Health Department and the owners of the land concerned. Existing legislation is designed to deal with normal holiday and residential caravans and camps and is totally inadequate to cope with this situation for which the only answer is new legislation giving adequate powers to control squatting of this type.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

The passing of the Clean Air Act, 1956, was the most important administrative step forward in the prevention of air pollution since the Public Health Act, 1875. All provisions of the Act are now in operation:—

Poole is not an industrial area in the generally accepted sense of the term but, nevertheless, there are within the area of the Borough two of the largest fuel consuming plants in the region in the electricity power station and the gas works, while the basic industries of the district—the manufacture of bricks, pipes and pottery—consume considerable quantities of raw fuel under conditions which inevitably give rise to the production of smoke, grit and fumes. These three main sources of air pollution in this district are controlled for the purposes of the Clean Air Act by the Alkali Inspectorate and not by the local authority, but already a very close liaison has been established between the area Alkali Inspectors and the Council's Public Health Inspectors in relation to these industries.

Most of the serious atmospheric pollution problems in the Borough occur in connection with these scheduled industries. During 1959 the Electricity Power Station changed over from the burning of pulverised coal to oil and during the latter part of the year considerable nuisance occurred in the part of Hamworthy immediately adjacent to the power station from the emission of acid smuts from the chimneys. The Electricity Authority carried out an extensive investigation into the causes of the emission and by the end of the year the corrective measures taken have resulted in a very considerable improvement in conditions.

Emissions of coke dust from the Pitwines Gasworks continues to be a serious problem in the eastern area of the Old Town. Emissions have increased considerably in the past two years and the Alkali Inspector has been asked to take up the matter with the Southern Gas Board.

Apart from the "scheduled industries" there are a considerable number of factories in the Borough and the juxtaposition of industrial and residential areas makes it essential that emission of smoke and grit from industrial premises be eliminated. In an area such as Poole this must be the first objective. Firm supervision is being exercised over all new installations while existing plants are being surveyed to ascertain what alterations are necessary to ensure that they are capable of complying with the Clean Air Act.

No proposals for smoke control areas have yet been formulated but the Council have adopted a building bye-law under Section 24 of the Act requiring the provision in new buildings of such arrangements for heating or cooking as are calculated to prevent so far as practicable the emission of smoke. This will ensure that suitable appliances are installed in new buildings which later may be included in a smoke control area. Meanwhile the clearance and re-development of the Old Town now in progress will to a great extent deal with atmospheric pollution from domestic sources in this, the worst area of the Borough.

Since the 1st February, 1950, systematic measurement of atmospheric

pollution by smoke, grit and sulphur has been carried out in the Borough in conjunction with the Atmospheric Pollution Division of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Four stations, each equipped with a deposit gauge and a lead-peroxide instrument are sited to the north-east of the Old Town area in the direction of the prevailing wind from the main industrial area of the town. A fifth station is sited in the immediate vicinity of the gas works. The stations are maintained by the Public Health Department but all measurements and analyses of deposits are carried out by the Public Analyst, Mr. A. S. Carlos, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., whose report on the recordings for 1959 is appended.

It should be noted that these results are not typical of the atmospheric condition of the Borough as a whole but only of the area in and adjoining the principal industrial part of the town where the maximum pollution occurs.

Report on Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution in the Borough of Poole during the year 1959

Monthly observations have been carried out at the following five stations during the year:—

| <i>Station</i> | <i>Position</i> | <i>Distance from Power Station</i> | <i>Distance from Poole Gasworks</i> |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| I. | Old Council Offices | $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. | $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. |
| II. | Central Fire Station | 1 mile N.E. | $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. |
| III. | Municipal Buildings | $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles N.E. | 1 mile N.E. |
| IV. | Poole Cemetery | 2 miles N.E. | $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. |
| V. | Swimming Baths, Park Lake Road | 1 mile E. | $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N.E. |

The monthly observations carried out at these stations are in accordance with those laid down by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Atmospheric Pollution Division, and the methods of determination of the various constituents are those laid down in the official booklet "Measurement of Air Pollution" published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

The two principal sources of pollution in the industrial area of the Borough are the Electricity Power Station at Hamworthy and the Poole Gasworks. The Electricity Power Station at Hamworthy has now given up the burning of pulverised coal and gone over entirely to the use of oil.

The first four stations, detailed above, were sited so as to lie at varying distances from the Power Station in the direction of the prevailing winds. Station V is near the Gasworks and picks up contamination, not only of fumes from the works but coal and coke dust deriving from screening coke, dumping of coal and coke and transfer by unprotected conveyors of coal from the ships at Poole Quay to the storage dumps at the Gasworks.

The pollutants estimated are subdivided as follows :—

- (I) Dust and grit arising from the burning of solid fuels and from the handling of coal and coke as mentioned in the foregoing paragraph.

Section C

- (2) Suspended matter carried in the form of smoke, mostly fine soot, droplets of oil and tarry substances derived from the imperfect combustion of solid and oil fuels. This matter is washed down by rain and the introduction of oil fired burners increases the local fall-out of oil droplets.
- (3) Sulphur dioxide, mainly arising from the combustion of all types of fuels. Sulphur trioxide is also present and for the purposes of the investigation, the whole of this is calculated as the trioxide. This pollutant is largely responsible for the corrosion of building stone, exposed metals etc.

Rainfall. Table I gives the total annual rainfall, expressed in inches at the various stations since the investigation in the Borough commenced.

During the past year the rainfall was lower than the average at all stations, but in November, 1959 the rainfall was very high, being over 8 inches in the Market Street area.

The general distribution of rain in the Borough has followed the usual trend, being highest in the regions of Market Street and the Municipal Buildings and the lowest in the Swimming Bath area.

Deposited Matter. The usual practice has been followed of dividing the deposited matter into :—

- (a) Combustible substances, insoluble in water, conveniently termed soot for the purpose of the investigation; this, of course, includes other organic matter such as oil, road dust etc.
- (b) Total ash and grit which includes all mineral matter, some of which may be derived from road grit.
- (c) Soluble matter consisting of salt and other chemicals which are soluble in water. The salt is mainly derived from the sea and is dependent on the wind and weather.

The yearly figures of the stations are given in Table II together with the average covering the period since operations commenced.

- (a) *Soot.* Examination of the figures shown in Table II show that there has been a decrease of soot at Stations I and III and the following increases in the remaining stations :—

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| II. Central Fire Station | 9.54 tons per square mile |
| IV. Poole Cemetery | 2.33 „ „ „ „ |
| V. Park Lake Road | 3.61 „ „ „ „ |

- (b) *Grit and Ash.* There has been a considerable reduction of grit and ash in Station I, with a rather less reduction in Stations II and III. On the other hand there has been an increase at Station IV, and Station V continues to show a marked increase.
- (c) *Soluble Solids.* These represent the solid matter dissolved in the rain and it will be seen from Table I that there has again been an increase over the average figures.

Sulphur Trioxide. The figures for this are shown in Table III and these do not vary to any great extent from those of the previous year.

In conclusion I would emphasize that the very marked increase in the pollution from grit and ash in the area of Park Lake Road upon which I commented in my last report continues to an even greater degree.

(Signed) ARTHUR S. CARLOS, B.Sc., (Lond.) F.R.I.C.
Public Analyst.

TABLE I
Total rainfall, measured in inches

| Station | i Old Council Offices | ii Central Fire Station | iii Municipal Buildings | iv Poole Cemetery | v Swimming Baths |
|---------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1950 | 35.14 | 30.08 | 34.48 | 33.20 | — |
| 1951 | 42.84 | 35.58 | 42.54 | 39.65 | — |
| 1952 | 29.78 | 26.96 | 29.70 | 27.72 | — |
| 1953 | 22.68 | 18.70 | 22.70 | 21.77 | 6.37 |
| 1954 | 33.00 | 26.38 | 34.13 | 31.77 | 19.85 |
| 1955 | 29.35 | 25.66 | 28.40 | 25.26 | 22.30 |
| 1956 | 30.86 | 27.08 | 29.34 | 27.85 | 24.84 |
| 1957 | 27.80 | 22.45 | 27.50 | 24.22 | 20.64 |
| 1958 | 36.49 | 31.62 | 35.14 | 32.99 | 26.84 |
| 1959 | 31.07 | 25.72 | 30.49 | 28.07 | 24.12 |
| Average | 31.90 | 27.02 | 31.44 | 29.25 | 23.10 |

Notes: Station V in operation for 4 months only in 1953, and figures for 1954 and 1957 are for 11 months only on account of breakages of apparatus.

TABLE II
Total Deposited Matter in Tons per Square Mile

| Station I — Old Council Offices | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | Average |
| Soot ... | 33.43 | 41.64 | 36.13 | 33.70 | 35.27 | 47.24 | 37.04 | 35.71 | 39.52 | 36.79 | 37.65 |
| Ash and Grit | 48.14 | 93.07 | 79.82 | 69.64 | 63.33 | 59.08 | 48.35 | 50.78 | 62.24 | 49.53 | 62.40 |
| Soluble Solids | 105.59 | 185.88 | 113.05 | 100.86 | 107.88 | 90.53 | 122.31 | 107.70 | 112.01 | 136.34 | 118.21 |
| Total ... | 187.16 | 320.59 | 229.00 | 204.20 | 206.48 | 196.85 | 207.70 | 194.19 | 213.77 | 222.66 | 218.26 |

| Station II — Central Fire Station | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | Average |
| Soot ... | 26.55 | 38.42 | 26.51 | 24.00 | 25.84 | 37.62 | 24.89 | 25.83 | 23.55 | 33.09 | 28.63 |
| Ash and Grit | 39.42 | 71.99 | 70.46 | 59.73 | 68.13 | 66.89 | 47.72 | 45.25 | 47.77 | 44.85 | 56.22 |
| Soluble Solids | 85.61 | 155.23 | 107.51 | 92.90 | 106.10 | 95.85 | 90.58 | 85.70 | 95.27 | 114.66 | 102.94 |
| Total | 151.58 | 265.64 | 204.48 | 176.63 | 200.07 | 200.36 | 163.19 | 156.78 | 166.59 | 192.60 | 187.79 |

| Station III — Municipal Buildings | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | Average |
| Soot | 29.05 | 38.02 | 31.11 | 31.21 | 29.31 | 30.37 | 30.11 | 27.36 | 25.22 | 23.85 | 29.56 |
| Ash and Grit | 31.75 | 79.90 | 65.95 | 53.43 | 52.05 | 47.83 | 40.45 | 31.29 | 29.39 | 25.32 | 45.74 |
| Soluble Solids | 87.34 | 170.95 | 100.14 | 94.49 | 97.91 | 89.32 | 88.73 | 86.07 | 95.11 | 110.37 | 102.04 |
| Total | 148.14 | 288.87 | 197.20 | 179.13 | 179.27 | 167.52 | 159.29 | 144.72 | 149.72 | 159.54 | 177.34 |

| Station IV — Poole Cemetery | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | Average |
| Soot | 13.62 | 16.75 | 17.74 | 17.73 | 13.14 | 14.40 | 13.50 | 16.52 | 12.20 | 14.53 | 15.01 |
| Ash and Grit | 17.90 | 30.76 | 34.02 | 28.14 | 24.15 | 22.34 | 21.96 | 20.25 | 15.37 | 20.66 | 23.55 |
| Soluble Solids | 62.27 | 117.39 | 82.86 | 68.31 | 63.88 | 70.53 | 64.81 | 65.99 | 74.80 | 99.41 | 77.02 |
| Total | 93.79 | 164.90 | 134.62 | 114.18 | 101.17 | 107.27 | 100.27 | 102.76 | 102.37 | 134.60 | 115.58 |

| Station V — Swimming Baths, Park Lake Road | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | Average |
| Soot | — | — | — | 27.98 | 159.02 | 163.56 | 150.88 | 125.03 | 115.32 | 118.93 | 138.79 |
| Ash and Grit | — | — | — | 26.71 | 90.11 | 81.90 | 76.09 | 75.62 | 139.36 | 145.70 | 101.46 |
| Soluble Solids | — | — | — | 41.75 | 68.60 | 79.66 | 91.80 | 90.89 | 101.53 | 103.00 | 89.25 |
| Total | — | — | — | 96.44 | 317.73 | 325.12 | 318.77 | 291.54 | 356.21 | 367.63 | 329.50 |

Note: Station No. V was in operation for 4 months only during 1953 and the figures for 1954 and 1957 are for 11 months only owing to breakage of apparatus.

TABLE III
Sulphur Trioxide, calculated as milligrams per day
on an area of 100 square centimeters

| <i>Station</i> | I | II | III | IV | V |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1950 | 0.99 | 1.00 | 0.93 | 0.73 | — |
| 1951 | 0.99 | 1.07 | 0.89 | 0.78 | — |
| 1952 | 0.88 | 0.88 | 0.79 | 0.58 | — |
| 1953 | 1.09 | 1.37 | 1.06 | 0.84 | 2.04 |
| 1954 | 1.11 | 1.77 | 1.13 | 0.84 | 2.86 |
| 1955 | 0.95 | 1.18 | 1.28 | 0.94 | 2.09 |
| 1956 | 1.05 | 1.70 | 1.35 | 0.99 | 2.07 |
| 1957 | 0.98 | 1.69 | 1.17 | 0.85 | 1.88 |
| 1958 | 1.10 | 1.69 | 1.03 | 0.97 | 1.75 |
| 1959 | 1.10 | 1.49 | 1.16 | 1.05 | 1.65 |
| Average | 1.02 | 1.38 | 1.08 | 0.86 | 2.05 |

TABLE IV
Summary of Observations

| 1959 | <i>Rainfall in inches for year</i> | <i>Deposits Tons per square mile for year</i> | | | | <i>SO₂ 3 mgs. per 100 sq. cms. Daily Average</i> |
|---|--|---|------------|---------------------------|--------------|---|
| | | <i>Soot</i> | <i>Ash</i> | <i>Soluble Matter</i> | <i>TOTAL</i> | |
| Station I Old Council Offices, Market Street. | 31.07 | 36.79 | 49.53 | 136.34 | 222.66 | 1.10 |
| Station II Central Fire Station. | 25.72 | 33.09 | 44.85 | 114.66 | 192.60 | 1.49 |
| Station III Municipal Buildings. | 30.49 | 23.85 | 25.32 | 110.37 | 159.54 | 1.16 |
| Station IV Poole Cemetery. | 28.07 | 14.53 | 20.66 | 99.41 | 134.60 | 1.05 |
| Station V Swimming Baths, Park Lake Road. | 24.12 | 118.93 | 145.70 | 103.00 | 367.63 | 1.65 |

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

During the year two open-air and one covered swimming baths were available to the public—one Corporation bath and two privately owned baths. All three baths are provided with continuous action filtration and chlorination plants. The open air Corporation bath is filled from the water main and is only emptied at the end of the season, “topping up” being carried out from the mains supply as necessary. In this bath breakpoint chlorination is used to overcome the difficulty of maintaining an effective chlorine residual in all parts of the bath during peak periods. With this system and an improved method of distribution a chlorine residual of from 1 to 2 parts per million is maintained throughout the bath. The two privately owned baths, one covered and one open-air, are filled with sea water and only emptied at the end of the season, any “topping up” necessary being done from the public main.

During the season 29 routine samples of the water in these three baths were taken for bacteriological examination; the results of these are given in the table below. The standard used is the Ministry of Health classification for drinking water supplies. In addition, a daily check of residual chlorine in the water was maintained by the baths staff and checked periodically by the Public Health Inspectors.

There are also four private (schools) swimming baths in the Borough. All four are open-air baths. One bath is provided with a continuous action filtration and chlorination plant. In the other three, chlorination is by hand dosing. During the year 14 samples of the water were taken for bacteriological examination.

Results of samples of water from swimming baths:

| <i>Baths</i> | <i>Number of samples</i> | <i>Class I</i> | <i>Class II</i> | <i>Class III</i> | <i>Class IV</i> |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Baths used by public ... | 29 | 28 | I | — | — |
| Private Baths | 14 | 13 | — | I | — |
| TOTALS | 43 | 41 | I | I | — |

SEA BATHING

Poole Bay contains some 10 miles of bathing beaches. Into the Bay 9 outfall sewers from Bournemouth, Poole and Christchurch discharge sewage untreated except for disintegration and some slight chlorination. Now the three borough councils are engaged on schemes of re-organisation of sewerage which should result ultimately in all sewage being diverted away from the bay for treatment at sewage disposal works. The schemes outlined on pages 20 and 21 represent the early stages of the Poole programme to implement this policy.

DISINFESTATION

During 1959 four private houses were found to be infested with bed bugs and 34 with fleas. In all cases the disinfestation was carried out by the Public Health Department. The method used was spraying with a standard proprietary insecticide of the Pyrethrum-D.D.T. type. This method has been found to be satisfactory in practice, simple in operation, free from serious smell and relatively cheap.

In order to prevent the spread of infestation to new Council houses, prospective tenants' rooms, bed furniture and bedding found or suspected to be verminous are disinfested by spraying, before the date of removal and again on the day of removal. Bedding found to be heavily infested is disinfested by steam or destroyed.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are two registered Common Lodging Houses in the Borough, both situated in the Old Town, near the Quay. These can accommodate 49 men (27 and 22 respectively). They were inspected on 52 occasions during the year.

MOSQUITO CONTROL

The method of mosquito control adopted within the area of the Borough is as follows. All major potential breeding grounds are known and these are kept under observation during the period March to September. Where breeding is found to be occurring the water is sprayed with a mixture of kerosene and heavy oil and one per cent. D.D.T. and the treatment repeated at intervals as found necessary. This has been found to be successful in controlling breeding in the potential breeding grounds dealt with. During 1959, 35 major potential breeding areas were sprayed in March, April and May, 17 in June and July, 13 in August and 14 in September.

Owing to the very dry summer complaints of mosquitos were much less numerous than in previous years.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council provides a free comprehensive service for the destruction of rats and mice on all premises within the Borough, working on the methods laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Treatment for rat infestations is mainly baiting, but all methods of destruction are employed. The estimate of the number of rats destroyed is based on the Ministry's system of calculation, but the number of bodies recovered from the surface shows the figure to be a conservative one, as in the poison baiting system of destruction most of the rats die underground. The extension of the free service to business and agricultural premises in 1959, resulted in a 100 per cent increase in the number of these premises dealt with during the year.

Sewers in the Borough are free from rats. During 1957, 433 sewer manholes were test-baited without a single "take" being recorded and therefore it was not considered necessary to carry out test-baiting of sewers in 1958 and 1959.

Treatment for mice infestations was mainly by trapping and in most instances this was done by the occupiers of the premises themselves after instruction and advice by the Rodent Officer.

A summary of the work done in rodent destruction in 1959 is as follows:

| Type of Vermin | Council Premises | Private Premises | Business Premises | Agri-cultural Properties | Total |
|--|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| Total No. of visits made by staff ... | 238 | 13,173 | 2,171 | 117 | 15,699 |
| Rats | | | | | |
| Total No. of premises inspected: | | | | | |
| (a) on complaint | 13 | 809 | 181 | 6 | 1,009 |
| (b) on survey | 29 | 4,509 | 859 | 35 | 5,432 |
| Total No. of premises found Infested: | | | | | |
| (a) on complaint | 13 | 674 | 167 | 6 | 860 |
| (b) on survey | 6 | 369 | 58 | 5 | 438 |
| No. of premises treated | 19 | 1,043 | 225 | 11 | 1,298 |
| No. of premises cleared | 15 | 1,022 | 228 | 9 | 1,274 |
| No. of premises re-treated and cleared | 2 | 95 | 17 | 1 | 115 |
| No. of pre-baits laid | 152 | 5,240 | 1,428 | 108 | 6,928 |
| No. of poison baits laid | 73 | 2,272 | 767 | 73 | 3,185 |
| No. of post-baits laid | 14 | 242 | 72 | 20 | 348 |
| No. of instances where other methods used | — | 3 | 2 | — | 5 |
| Estimated No. of rats destroyed | 80 | 4,298 | 1,202 | 132 | 5,712 |
| No. of bodies of rats recovered ... | 25 | 1,629 | 377 | 39 | 2,070 |
| Mice | | | | | |
| No. of complaints received | 8 | 89 | 48 | — | 145 |
| No. of premises treated | 8 | 89 | 47 | — | 144 |
| No. of premises cleared | 7 | 89 | 47 | — | 143 |

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

No outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease occurred in the Borough or immediate neighbourhood during the year.

The existence of Swine Fever was confirmed in one piggery and in this outbreak 182 pigs died or were destroyed. All the carcasses were removed to the Council's destructor at Waterloo and incinerated. Atrophic Rhinitis was diagnosed in 6 pigs included in a batch of 27 pigs sent into the slaughterhouse from premises outside the area.

No case of anthrax was reported during the year.

There are within the Borough 106 piggeries, many of which are operated on a considerable commercial scale. 192 visits of inspection were paid to these premises during the year.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS, 1926

Marking Orders under this Act chiefly relate to foodstuffs, and to help traders, summaries of the provisions of the orders were circulated to food shops in the Borough.

During 1959, 101 visits were made to shops to check marking of foodstuffs. Only on 3 occasions was it found necessary to draw shop keepers' attention to infringements of the Orders, and in each instance this was sufficient to secure proper marking.

FACTORIES

The number of factories registered is 400.

The number of inspections made during the year was 443.

Particulars of the inspections of factories are set out in the following table:

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

| <i>Premises</i> | <i>No. on Register</i> | <i>Number of :—</i> | | |
|---|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | <i>Inspections</i> | <i>Written Notices</i> | <i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i> |
| * (1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities | 35 | 16 | 7 | — |
| † (2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority | 355 | 416 | 45 | — |
| (3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) | 10 | 11 | — | — |
| TOTAL | 400 | 443 | 52 | — |

* — Factories in which no mechanical power is used.

† — Factories in which mechanical power is used.

2. Cases in which defects were found

(Defects discovered at premises on two, three or more separate occasions are reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

| Particulars | No. of cases in which defects were found | | | | No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted |
|--|---|----------|----------------------|----------------------|--|
| | Found | Remedied | Referred | | |
| | | | To H.M. Inspector | By H.M. Inspector | |
| Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ... | 4 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Overcrowding (S.2) | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Unreasonable temperature (S.3) | — | — | — | — | — |
| Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ... | 3 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)— | | | | | |
| (a) Insufficient | 9 | 1 | — | — | — |
| (b) Unsuitable or defective ... | 34 | 26 | — | — | — |
| (c) Not separate for sexes ... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out- work) | 14 | 3 | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 66 | 33 | — | — | — |

OUTWORKERS

During the year lists containing the names and addresses of 77 outworkers were received from factories in the Borough. 31 were resident in the Borough, 46 were resident in other districts and their names and addresses were forwarded to the local authorities concerned. In addition 2 names and addresses of outworkers were received from other local authorities, making a total of 33 outworkers employed in the Borough, all in the clothing trade. In no instance was it found necessary to take any action with regard to unwholesome conditions.

PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION

Section 47, National Assistance Act, 1948, as amended by the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, empowers the Council, where the Medical Officer of Health certifies that removal is necessary, to take steps to secure the removal of persons in need of care and attention to suitable premises. In order to facilitate action in urgent cases the Medical Officer of Health has been authorised to act on behalf of the Council in applying to the Justices for Orders under the Act when this is deemed necessary or appropriate.

In dealing with aged persons in need of care and attention, the general policy is to leave them in their homes as long as possible, providing them with assistance in the form of a home help, a sub-tenant living in with them or the service of regular hot meals. Only when absolutely necessary in their own interests are they removed to an elderly persons' home, institution or hospital.

In no instance was an application for a Justices Order for compulsory removal to an Institution necessary in 1959.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Number of Houses in occupation in the Borough

The total number of dwelling houses occupied and void was 29,016. 684 houses were still under construction on 31st December, 1959.

| Year | Over £25 R.V. | | Under £25 R.V. | | Total | | Popula- tion | Persons per occupied House |
|------|------------------|------|-------------------|------|----------|------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Occupied | Void | Occupied | Void | Occupied | Void | | |
| 1959 | 12,257 | 267 | 16,162 | 330 | 28,419 | 597 | 89,400 | 3.11 |

New House Construction, 1959

| | |
|---|-----|
| 1. Total number of houses completed in 1959 ... | 604 |
| 2. Houses in above which form part of Municipal Schemes ... | 90 |
| 3. Total number of houses under construction at 31.12.59 ... | 684 |
| 4. Houses in above which form part of Municipal Schemes ... | 200 |
| 5. Number of houses included in Municipal Schemes, approved, but not actually under construction at 31.12.59 ... | 46 |

Council Houses

The number of houses erected by the Council prior to 1946 was 995. During the fourteen years, 1946 to 1959 (inclusive) a further 3,489 houses (including 200 "Prefabs") were erected, making the total number of houses erected by the Council up to the end of 1959, 4,484.

Re-housing

| | <i>No. of applicants on Housing register at 31 December</i> | <i>New applications received during the year</i> | <i>No. of families re-housed during the year</i> |
|------|---|--|--|
| 1946 | 3,506 | 2,079 | 259 |
| 1947 | 3,271 | 1,068 | 309 |
| 1948 | 3,346 | 1,101 | 465 |
| 1949 | 3,262 | 947 | 317 |
| 1950 | 3,056 | 932 | 476 |
| 1951 | 2,785 | 892 | 419 |
| 1952 | 2,150 | 901 | 367 |
| 1953 | 2,570 | 855 | 465 |
| 1954 | 2,433 | 760 | 307 |
| 1955 | 2,283 | 582 | 206 |
| 1956 | 2,217 | 639 | 218 |
| 1957 | 2,192 | 650 | 254 |
| 1958 | 2,249 | 738 | 262 |
| 1959 | 2,239 | 622 | 247 |

SLUM CLEARANCE

Progress up to 31.12.1959 on Council's Clearance Scheme

Section D

| AREA | | No. of Houses | Date of Representation | ORDERS MADE | | | STAGE REACHED |
|------|--|---------------|------------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|---|
| No. | Streets | | | Date Made | C.P.O. or C.O.* | Date Confirmed | |
| 1. | Lagland Street/East Street | 27 | 17.3.54 | 4.5.54 | C.P.O. | 24.2.55 | Site cleared. Construction of 50 flats in progress and nearing completion |
| 2. | Castle Street/Strand Street/Swan Lane/Blue Boar Lane/Oak Alley | 34 | 17.3.54 | 4.5.54 | do. | 24.2.55 | Site cleared. For industrial development |
| 3. | Strand Street/Lagland Street/The Quay | 14 | 17.3.54 | 4.5.54 | do. | 24.2.55 | do. |
| 4. | Lagland Street/Strand Street | 15 | 30.5.56 | 3.7.56 | do. | 19.2.57 | do. |
| 5. | Castle Street | 2 | 30.5.56 | 3.7.56 | do. | 19.2.57 | do. |
| 6. | Bell Lane/Caroline Row/Strand Street/Dennetts Lane | 30 | 8.1.57 | 5.2.57 | do. | 3.10.57 | do. |
| 7. | Castle Street/Strand Court/Strand Street | 19 | 8.1.57 | 5.2.57 | do. | 30.8.57 | Families rehoused |
| 8. | Old Orchard/Lagland Street/ Prosperous Street | 19 | 10.5.57 | 4.6.57 | do. | 23.12.57 | Site cleared |
| 9. | Old Orchard | 6 | 10.5.57 | 4.6.57 | do. | 23.12.57 | do. |
| 10. | Lagland Street/Waterloo Buildings/Beaconsfield Terrace/Perry Gardens/East Street | 51 | 7.8.57 | 3.9.57 | do. | 4.3.58 | Families rehoused |
| 11. | Skinner Street | 7 | 7.8.57 | 3.9.57 | do. | 4.3.58 | Site cleared |
| 12. | Baiter Street / South Road / Green Lane / Green Road/Victoria Terrace | 93 | 8.11.57 | 3.12.57 | do. | 26.5.59 | Re-housing in progress |
| 13. | South Road | 16 | 8.11.57 | 7.1.58 | do. | 26.5.59 | do. |
| 14. | Lagland Street/Avenue Place/Castle Street/High Street | 51 | 23.4.58 | 3.6.58 | do. | 13.10.59 | do. |
| 15. | Globe Lane/Lagland Street | 12 | 7.8.58 | 2.9.58 | do. | 13.10.59 | do. |
| 16. | South Road | 3 | 7.8.58 | 2.9.58 | do. | 20.4.59 | do. |
| 17. | Bay Hog Lane/West Quay Road | 4 | 7.8.58 | 2.9.58 | do. | 20.4.59 | Site cleared |
| 18. | Junction Road, Hamworthy | 5 | 8.12.58 | 6.1.59 | do. | 31.7.59 | Re-housing in progress |
| 19. | Junction Road, Hamworthy | 7 | 8.12.58 | 6.1.59 | do. | 31.7.59 | do. |

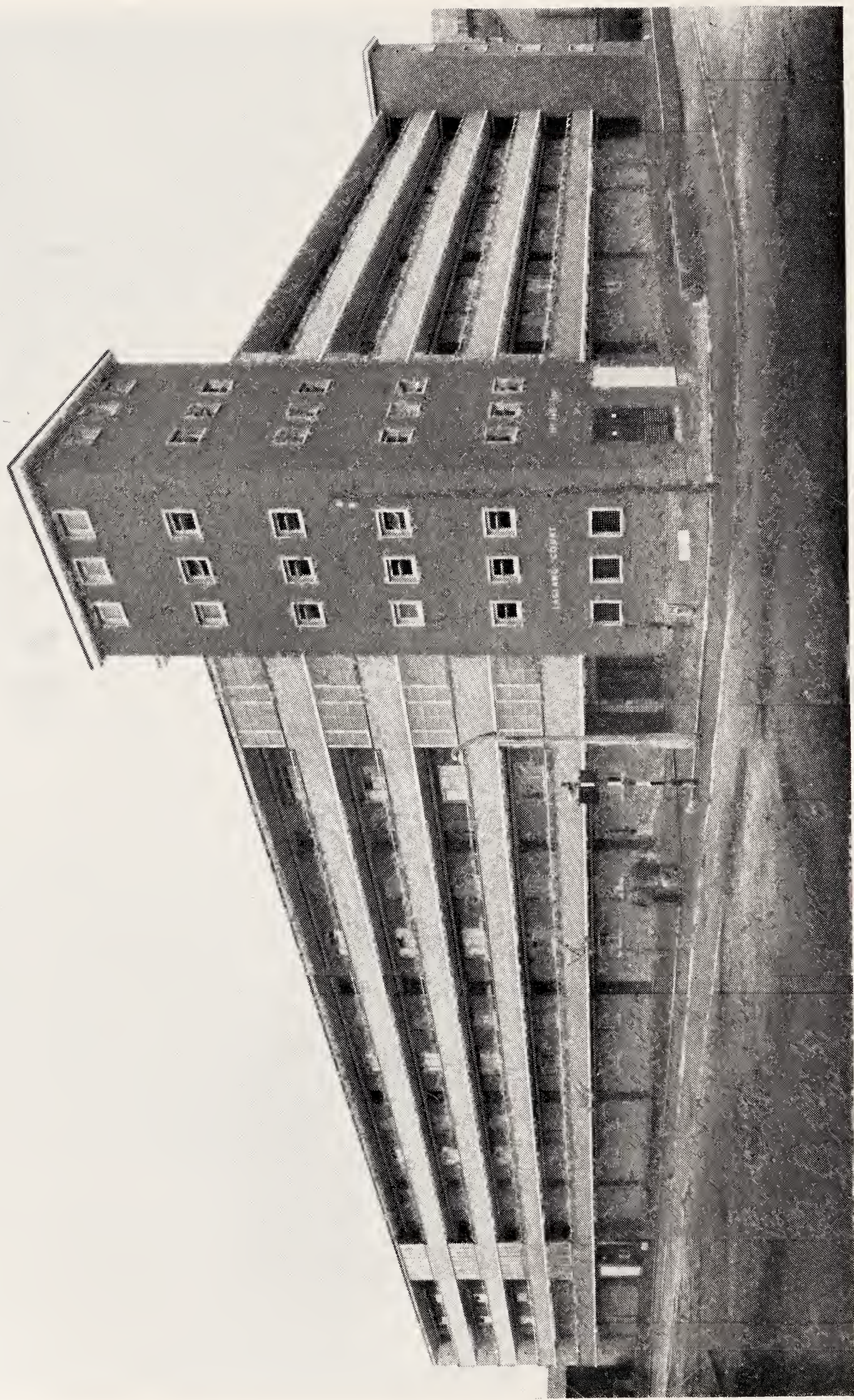
SLUM CLEARANCE—(cont.)

| AREA | | No. of Houses | Date of Representation | ORDERS MADE | | | STAGE REACHED |
|-------|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| No. | Streets | | | Date Made | C.P.O. or C.O. * | Date Confirmed | |
| 20. | High Street | 2 | 8.12.58 | 1.12.59 | C.O. | Not yet confirmed | — |
| 21. | Sterte Road | 6 | 9.1.59 | 6.10.59 | C.P.O. | do. | — |
| 22. | Market Street | 13 | 9.1.59 | 3.11.59 | do. | do. | — |
| | West Quay Road | 4 | 9.1.59 | 6.10.59 | C.O. | do. | — |
| 23. | Hunger Hill | 11 | 9.1.59 | 3.11.59 | C.P.O. | do. | — |
| 24. | Hunger Hill/Towngate Street | 10 | 9.1.59 | 3.11.59 | do. | do. | — |
| 25. | Nile Row | 5 | 9.1.59 | 6.10.59 | C.O. | do. | — |
| | Nile Row | 3 | 9.1.59 | 6.10.59 | C.P.O. | do. | — |
| 26. | West Quay Road | 6 | 9.1.59 | 6.10.59 | C.O. | do. | — |
| 27. | New Quay Road | 6 | 17.8.59 | 6.10.59 | C.P.O. | do. | — |
| 28. | New Quay Road | 7 | 17.8.59 | 6.10.59 | C.O. | do. | — |
| 29. | New Quay Road | 3 | 17.8.59 | 6.10.59 | do. | do. | — |
| 30. | New Quay Road | 4 | 17.8.59 | 6.10.59 | do. | do. | — |
| | New Quay Road | 6 | 17.8.59 | 6.10.59 | C.P.O. | do. | — |
| TOTAL | | 501 | — | — | — | — | — |

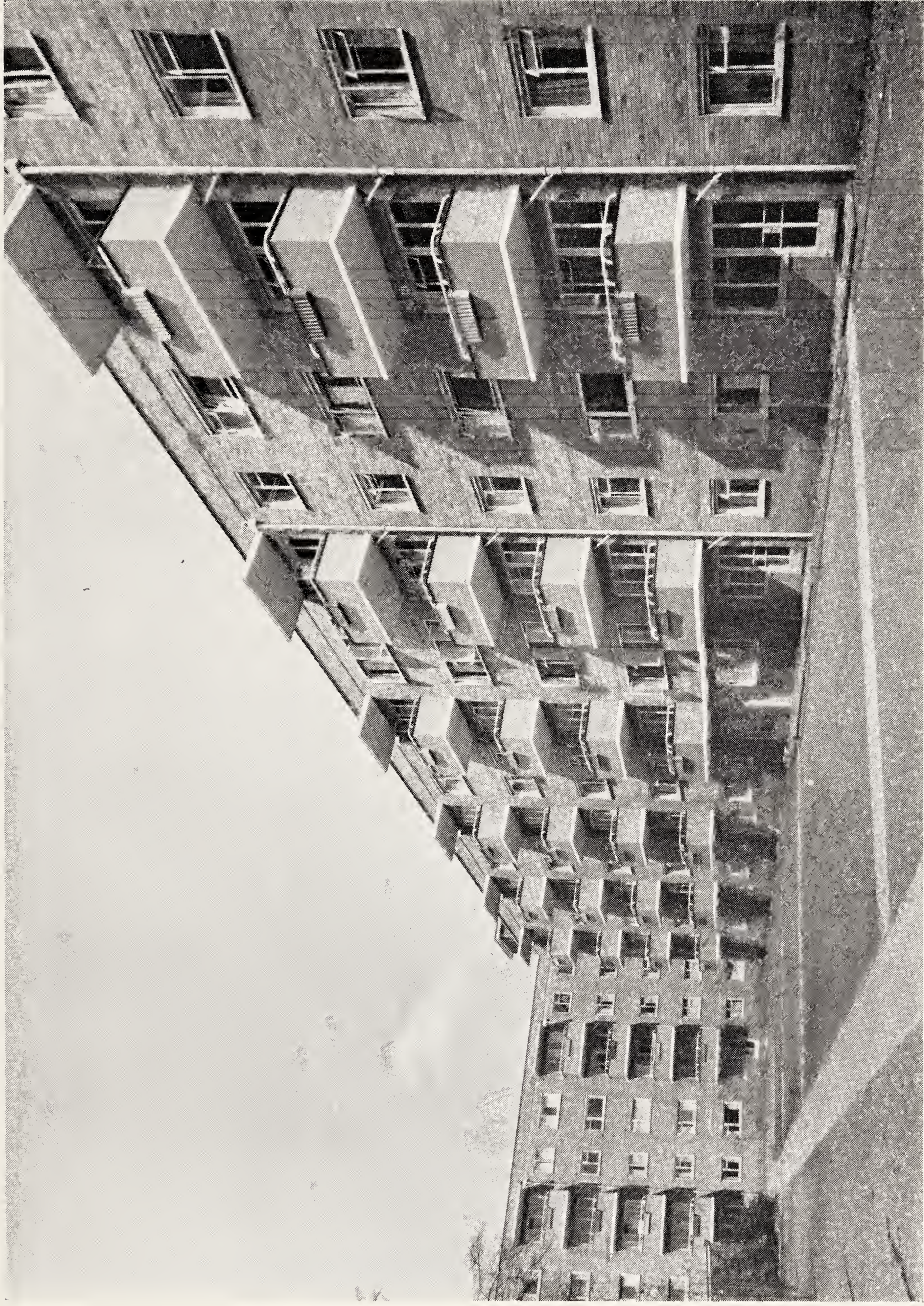
* Compulsory purchase Order or Clearance Order.



Houses demolished — Clearance Areas Nos. 2 and 3
Junction of Castle Street and Strand Street looking East



"Lagland Court" (Front Elevation) — Re-development of site of Clearance Area No. 1



“Lagland Court” (Rear Elevation) — Re-development of site of Clearance Area No. 1.



Houses Demolished — Clearance Area No. 10 — Lagland Street.

SLUM CLEARANCE

In 1955, the Council submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government proposals for dealing with 797 unfit houses by clearance or demolition within the following five years. These proposals were approved by the Minister in 1956 and their implementation is now in progress.

During 1959 eleven areas, comprising 86 houses were represented to the Council for clearance, making a total of 30 areas, comprising 501 houses, represented since the commencement of the scheme. 26 Compulsory Purchase Orders and 7 Clearance Orders have been made in respect of these areas.

Up to now progress has been mainly in the survey of houses, the making of orders, the rehousing of families into houses on estates outside the Old Town area, and the demolition of houses, but re-development of the cleared sites scheduled for use for housing has now started with the construction of one block of fifty flats on the East Street/Lagland Street site. At least three other sites will become available for this purpose in 1960. A number of the sites scheduled for industrial development have also been cleared and construction started on one site.

Rehousing of families has been completed in twelve areas, comprising 223 houses. Rehousing is proceeding steadily in another seven areas, comprising 187 houses, where orders have been confirmed. In another eleven areas comprising 86 houses, the orders had not been confirmed at the end of the year. In all, 391 families have been rehoused so far from the unfit houses included in the Council's clearance scheme.

The Table on pages 39 and 40 shows the progress of the scheme to date.

RENT ACT, 1957, AND HOUSES IN DISREPAIR

The Rent Act, 1957, has now been in operation for some $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. During this period there have been 253 applications from tenants in the Borough of Poole for certificates of disrepair and 109 certificates were issued. This must be a very small proportion indeed of the controlled houses in the Borough. It would be pleasant to think that this was due to agreement between landlords and tenants on the condition of repair of houses, but experience of the working of the Act in Poole indicates that the real reasons are the failure of tenants to understand the Act and their disinclination to initiate action themselves. Tenants have become so accustomed to the Public Health Inspectors dealing with housing repairs for them that they do not appreciate that under the Rent Act they must take the action themselves, and numerous instances have come to light where tenants have continued paying the increased rents long after the prescribed period, while in possession of a valid certificate of disrepair which could be used to decrease the rent to one and one-third the gross value of the property, plus rates, while the defects remain unremedied.

Already within three years of the coming into operation of the Act, the number of new applications for certificates of disrepair has dropped to 23 per annum.

The following table shows the number of applications for certificates of disrepair received in 1959 and how these were dealt with:—

Rent Act, 1957.

Part I. Applications for certificates of disrepair.

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|----|
| (1) Number of applications for certificates | ... | ... | ... | 23 |
| (2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| (3) Number of decisions to issue certificates | ... | ... | ... | 21 |
| (a) in respect of some but not all defects | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| (b) in respect of all defects | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| (4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| (5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule | ... | ... | ... | — |
| (6) Number of Certificates issued | ... | ... | ... | 10 |

Part II. Applications for cancellation of certificates.

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| (7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| (8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| (9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| (10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |

Housing Inspection

I. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year 1959:

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 332 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,362 |
| (2) (a) Number of houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 159 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 459 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 146 |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 140 |

| | |
|---|----|
| 2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices: | |
| Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers | 82 |
| 3. Action under statutory powers during the year: | |
| (a) Proceedings under Public Health Acts: | |
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. | 26 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices | |
| (a) By owners | 20 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... | — |
| (b) Proceedings under Sect. 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957: | |
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | — |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices | |
| (a) By owners | — |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... | — |
| (c) Proceedings under Sect. 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957: | |
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 5 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 4 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 2 |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit | — |
| (d) Proceedings under Sect. 18 of the Housing Act, 1957: | |
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | — |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | — |
| 4. Dwelling-houses demolished as result of informal action: | |
| Number of dwelling-houses demolished | 10 |

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Premises

The number of food premises in the area, by type of business, is as follows :

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| Slaughterhouses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Dairies | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Food factories | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Catering premises | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 178 |
| Bakehouses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| Bakers' shops | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 |
| Butchers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 62 |
| Fishmongers and friers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38 |
| Self Service Shops | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| Grocers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 209 |
| Greengrocers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61 |
| Confectioners and sweet shops | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 82 |
| Licensed premises | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 79 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | <u>787</u> |

The number of food premises, by type, registered under Section 18 of the Poole Corporation Act, 1937, is :

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| Food factories (sausages, pies and cooked meats etc.) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Manufacture of sausages | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44 |
| Cooking of hams | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| Preparation of other meat products | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Preparation and frying of fish and chips | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| Preparation and frying of potato crisps | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Cooking of shell fish | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Sale of Ice-cream | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 360 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | <u>453</u> |

Other than slaughterhouses and ice cream premises, separate records of inspections of food premises registered under Section 18 of the Poole Corporation Act, 1937 are not kept.

The inspection and supervision of food and food premises form a very important part of the duties of the Public Health Inspectors and in 1959, 4,887 visits were made to food premises in the Borough as follows:—

Food

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Food inspection | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 557 |
| Meat inspection (slaughterhouses) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 512 |
| Sampling | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 710 |
| Merchandise Marks Acts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 101 |

Food Premises

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Bakehouses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 70 |
| Butchers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 397 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Catering premises | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 741 |
| Dairies and milk shops | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 332 |
| Fish and fried fish shops | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 227 |
| Food factories | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 159 |
| Grocers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 417 |
| Mobile food units | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 114 |
| Self Service Shops | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 81 |
| Slaughterhouses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 |
| Public houses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 67 |
| Other food premises | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 362 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,887 |

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 came into full operation on 1st July, 1956, and apply to all food premises, including the catering establishments of schools, institutions, hotels and clubs, etc.

Since the introduction of the regulations, the food premises in the Borough have been surveyed in accordance with the modern conceptions of food hygiene and the higher standards of construction and equipment envisaged in the new regulations. As the result of this survey improvements in construction, equipment or facilities have been obtained in 753 premises and notices are still outstanding in connection with 113 premises. The improvement of premises and the provision of suitable equipment and facilities are but the means to make good hygienic methods and practices possible and it is on this aspect of the preparation and handling of food that attention must now be mainly concentrated.

The results so far achieved in the improvement of premises are summarised in the table below :

Improvement of Food Premises

| | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. No. of premises dealt with : | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | Total |
| No. reconstructed | 2 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 17 |
| No. where major improvements carried out | 14 | 25 | 39 | 31 | 109 |
| No. where minor improvements carried out | 151 | 124 | 194 | 158 | 627 |
| | 167 | 153 | 239 | 194 | 753 |
| 2. Summary of improvements secured : | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | Total |
| Premises cleansed or redecorated | 46 | 60 | 68 | 64 | 238 |
| Washing facilities provided or improved | 35 | 51 | 67 | 42 | 195 |
| Cleansing facilities provided or improved | 17 | 37 | 42 | 25 | 121 |
| Refrigerated storage provided | 13 | 15 | 16 | 9 | 53 |
| Other food storage accommodation provided | 8 | 12 | 20 | 7 | 47 |
| Facilities for protection of food provided | 25 | 26 | 33 | 27 | 111 |
| Sanitary accommodation provided or improved | 4 | 4 | 22 | 10 | 40 |
| Other improvements secured | 49 | 29 | 142 | 40 | 260 |
| | 197 | 234 | 410 | 224 | 1,065 |
| 3. No. of unsatisfactory premises voluntarily closed | 2 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 14 |

Milk Supply

Dairies and Milk Shops

The number of Milk Distributors registered in the Borough is as follows:

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| | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Wholesale Distributors | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Wholesale and Retail Distributors | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Retail Distributors | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Retail Distributors from outside Borough | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Sellers of bottled milk only | ... | ... | ... | ... | 161 |

The Milk (Special Designations) Orders and Regulations

The following licences were granted:

Pasteurised Milk

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Pasteurisers' licences | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Supplementary licences | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Licences for sale of sealed bottled milk | ... | ... | ... | ... | 161 |

Tuberculin Tested Milk

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Bottlers' licences | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Supplementary licences | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Licences for sale of sealed bottled milk | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 |

Sterilised Milk

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Supplementary licences | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Licences for sale of sealed bottled milk | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 |

Control of Treatment and Distribution of Milk

In the Borough, supervision of the milk supply is carried out by the inspection of premises, the checking of plant and methods and the bacteriological examination of the milk.

During 1959, 332 inspections of dairies and plant were made and 633 samples of milk and 75 sample batches of washed bottles were taken for bacteriological examination.

Since 1936 it has been the policy of the Council to secure the pasteurisation of all milk sold in the Borough. This has now been achieved and all milk is now pasteurised, including Tuberculin Tested milk.

29 samples of raw milk were taken from producers in the Borough and sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Bournemouth, for biological (inoculation) tests. All were negative for tuberculosis. These samples and 38 other samples of raw milk were subjected to the Ring test for the presence of *brucella abortus*. 52 of these were negative but 15 were positive. From the positive results, 13 were considered to be due to inoculation. The two cows from which the remaining samples were taken were removed from the herd.

75 sample batches of washed bottles were taken for bottle rinse counts, 45 were satisfactory (not more than 600 organisms per pint bottle), 15 were fairly satisfactory (over 600 but less than 2,000) and 15 were unsatisfactory (over 2,000). 13 of the unsatisfactory batches were obtained from one plant during intensive tests to discover source of poor results.

Samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination

| Grade of Milk | No. of Samples | Results of Tests | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------|----------------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | | Phosphatase | | Methylene Blue | | Turbidity | |
| | | Passed | Failed | Passed | Failed | Passed | Failed |
| Pasteurised | 393 | 386 | 7 | 393 | Nil | — | — |
| Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised | 234 | 230 | 4 | 234 | Nil | — | — |
| Raw | 5 | — | — | 1 | 4 | — | — |
| Sterilised | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | Nil |
| Total | 633 | 616 | 11 | 628 | 4 | 1 | Nil |

Ice Cream

There are 360 premises in the Borough registered for the sale of ice-cream. These are :

Premises registered for retail sale ... 54

Premises registered for retail sale of pre-packed ice-cream only ... 304

Premises registered for storage only of pre-packed ice-cream ... 2

No premises in the Borough are registered for the manufacture of ice-cream and all ice-cream sold is obtained from one or other of the large firms operating on a national or regional basis. Practically all retailers have changed over to pre-packed ice-cream and only a few shops or kiosks specialising in the sale of ice-cream now sell "loose" or "bulk" ice-cream.

44 samples of ice-cream were taken during the year for bacteriological examination and the results are set out in the table below. The test used is the Methylene Blue reductase test recommended by the Public Health Laboratory Service. Grades I and II are considered satisfactory and Grade IV unsatisfactory.

Samples of ice cream for bacteriological examination

| Type | No. taken | Grade I | Grade II | Grade III | Grade IV | Percentage unsatisfactory |
|---|-----------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|---------------------------|
| From Retailers—Bulk Ice-Cream ... | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | Nil |
| From Retailers—Pre-packed Ice-Cream ... | 40 | 38 | 2 | — | — | Nil |
| TOTAL ... | 44 | 42 | 2 | — | — | Nil |

The percentage of unsatisfactory samples in the twelve previous years was : 1947, 27.5; 1948, 12.6; 1949, 4.8; 1950, 4.3; 1951, 2.2; 1952, 2.7; 1953, Nil; 1954, Nil; 1955, 2.47; 1956, 5.26; 1957, Nil; 1958, Nil.

32 samples of ice-cream were taken for chemical analysis and all conformed with the standard of not less than 5 per cent fat, 10 per cent sugar and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent milk solids other than fat prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

INSPECTION OF MEAT

With one exception slaughtering facilities for the area are provided at the Uddens Abattoir, near Wimborne. This abattoir was constructed by the Ministry of Food in 1954 and with the end of rationing it was taken over by the Wimborne and Cranborne Rural District Council, in whose area it is situated, and operated as a public abattoir for an area comprising the County Borough of Bournemouth, the Boroughs of Poole and Christchurch and the Wimborne Urban and Rural Districts.

The only private slaughterhouse in the Borough is the pig abattoir at a large food factory. This was constructed in 1958 and was designed on the most modern lines to meet all the requirements of the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, with particular attention to adequate covered lairage, large cool storage space, ample cleansing and washing facilities and satisfactory arrangements for meat inspection.

During the year 512 spells of slaughterhouse duty were carried out by the Public Health Inspectors, during which every pig killed was inspected at the time of slaughter and a detailed examination of the carcase and organs made. In addition 426 visits were made to food factories, butchers' shops and other premises for the inspection of meat.

Carcases Inspected at Slaughterhouse

| | Cattle ex- cluding Cows | Cows | Calves | Sheep and Lambs | Pigs | Totals |
|---|----------------------------------|------|--------|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| Number killed | — | — | — | — | 21,576 | 21,576 |
| Number inspected | — | — | — | — | 21,576 | 21,576 |
| All diseases except Tuberculosis— Whole carcases condemned ... | — | — | — | — | 14 | 14 |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... | — | — | — | — | 3,116 | 3,116 |
| Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with disease other than Tuberculosis | — | — | — | — | 14.44 | 14.44 |
| Tuberculosis only— Whole carcases condemned ... | — | — | — | — | 5 | 5 |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... | — | — | — | — | 801 | 801 |
| Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with Tuberculosis | — | — | — | — | 3.73 | 3.73 |

Meat Condemned

| Meat | Tuberculosis | Other Diseases | Unsound | Total Weight |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------|--------------|
| Beef | — | 165 lbs. | 158 lbs. | 323 lbs. |
| Veal | — | — | — | — |
| Mutton | — | — | 116 „ | 116 „ |
| Pork | 2,690 lbs. | 5,712 „ | 162 „ | 8,564 „ |
| Offal | 19,139 „ | 10,239 „ | 67 „ | 29,445 „ |
| Total | 21,829 lbs. | 16,116 lbs. | 503 lbs. | 38,448 lbs. |

The total weight of meat and edible offal condemned in 1959 was 17 tons, 3 cwts., 1 qr., 4 lbs.

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS

Arising from the inspection of food in retail shops, etc., 3 tons, 17 cwt., 0 qr., 21 lbs. of foodstuffs (other than meat) were condemned and surrendered for destruction or salvage for animal feeding stuffs. These comprised :

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| Tinned foods | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,503 lbs. |
| Bacon, poultry, rabbits, meat products | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 137 lbs. |
| Fish | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 73 lbs. |
| Fats (butter, margarine, cheese, etc.) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 112 lbs. |
| Fruit and Vegetables | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 128 lbs. |
| Dried Fruits | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 183 lbs. |
| Cereals, flour and flour products | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 276 lbs. |
| Eggs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — lbs. |
| Other foods | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 233 lbs. |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,645 lbs. |

The total weight of all food (including meat and edible offal) condemned in 1959 was: 21 tons, 0 cwts., 1 qrs., 25 lb.

Since the de-control of meat and of livestock slaughtering, the Public Health Department has undertaken the disposal of all condemned meat and other foodstuffs. Carcase meat in suitable condition is sent to a processing firm for conversion to animal feeding stuffs and fertilisers. Badly diseased meat and all offal is destroyed by burning at the Council's destructor. Wherever possible cereals are disposed of (with suitable safeguards) for feeding to animals, but all other foodstuffs are destroyed by fire.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD

Analyses of samples of foods and drugs taken under the Food and Drugs Act are carried out by the Public Analyst for the Borough, Mr. A. S. Carlos, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., Bournemouth, who also carries out any special chemical examinations of food, water, etc., required by the Public Health Department.

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During the year 291 samples of food and drugs were submitted by the Public Health Inspectors to the Public Analyst for chemical examination.

All bacteriological examinations of foods required are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Boscombe, Bournemouth, (Director : G. J. G. King, M.B., B.Ch.). The facilities for examinations being so readily available, every use is made by the Public Health Inspectors of these aids in their work in food inspection. Examinations carried out by the laboratory include:

Routine bacteriological examinations of milk, ice-cream, soft drinks, shell-fish, etc.

Special examinations of foods for specific pathogenic organisms.

Phosphatase, Methylene Blue and biological tests of milk samples.

Churn and bottle rinses.

Microscopical examinations of specimens from slaughterhouse for identification of disease in meat inspection.

Microscopical examinations of cereals, etc., for mites, etc.

In all, 1,683 samples and specimens of food and water were submitted during the year by the Public Health Inspectors for bacteriological or microscopical examination.

FOOD POISONING

Twenty-five occurrences of enteritis were investigated by the department in 1959 but in only two cases were they notified as being due to food poisoning. One was a single case of *Salmonella Typhimurium*, but in spite of extensive investigations, the origin could not be traced.

The other was a mild outbreak of *Clostridium Welchii* which occurred in a hospital. In this case the meal in question consisted of meat which had been cooked on the previous day and allowed to cool in unsatisfactory temperature conditions.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADULTERATION

291 samples of foods and drugs were taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, by the Public Health Inspectors and sent to the Public Analyst for analysis.

The tables on pages 53 to 55 give summaries of the samples taken, the results of analyses and notes of the action taken in respect of adulterated samples.

The selective sampling method, in which samples are taken of selected groups of foods, is used, and this accounts for the bulk of the samples, but during the year the practice of regular sampling of food products manufactured in the Borough was continued. Attention was also devoted to the proper labelling of prepacked foods and most of the single samples taken were for the purpose of ensuring that the foods complied with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order.

Mr. A. S. Carlos, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., is the Public Analyst for the Borough, and the section of his report which deals with his work under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is appended:

Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The total number of samples taken by the Public Health Inspectors during the year was 291, of which 107 were formal, or sealed samples and 184 informal. Ten of these samples were found to be adulterated, five being formal and five informal samples. This represents a percentage adulteration of 3.4 on the samples submitted to me, a decrease on last year's figure of 5.3 per cent.

Details of all the samples taken during the year are given in the tables on pages 53 to 55.

Milk. The total number of milk samples submitted for analysis was 96, nine of these being Channel Islands milk and one a sterilised milk. None of the samples was found to be adulterated and a large proportion of both ordinary and Channel Islands milk were much above the minimum requirements.

The average composition of all the samples taken during the year, including the Channel Islands milk was:—

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Fat, per cent | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3.55 |
| Solids not fat, per cent | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8.96 |

This is quite satisfactory, the figure for solids not fat being higher than any during the past ten years.

Cream. Four samples of cream were examined and found to be genuine. One was a sample of sterilised cream and the fat content of the remaining three averaged 56.08 per cent, which is considerably higher than the minimum of 48 per cent required by the Food Standards (Cream) Order.

Ice Cream. 32 samples of ice cream were submitted for analysis, nine of them being described as dairy ice cream. The fat content of these latter was found to consist in all cases of 100 per cent butter fat. The average fat content of all the samples was 9.61 per cent, seventeen of the samples containing over 10 per cent of fat which is evidence that the high standard in the quality of ice cream is being maintained.

Ice Lollies. Five samples of ice lollies were taken during the year and all found to be free from metallic contamination and harmful colouring matter.

Soft Drinks. Eight samples of various soft drinks were examined and all found to comply with the Soft Drinks Order. There was no excess of metallic contamination or of sulphur dioxide, and the colouring matter, where added, was within the range of permitted dyes.

Butter and Margarine. Five formal samples of butter and five of margarine were submitted for analysis and all found to be genuine and to comply with the requirements of the Butter and Margarine Regulations.

Sausages and Meat Products. Four samples of sausages, three of pork and one of beef were examined and found to contain more than the recommended minimum of 50 per cent meat in beef and 65 in pork. Other meat products included one sausage roll, one steak and kidney pie and one veal, ham and egg pie. These were found to be

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satisfactory and to contain a fair proportion of meat filling. Two samples of chicken croquettes and two of hamburgers were examined and found to be deficient in meat to the extent of over 50 per cent taking a meat content standard for articles of this type to be 80 per cent.

Fish Products. Three samples of fish paste and one of mock salmon cutlet were found to be satisfactory and a sample of salmon potted with butter was found to be satisfactory and to contain genuine butter.

Vinegar. Five samples of vinegar were found to comply with the official standards and to be free from metallic contamination and mould growth.

Flour. 3 samples of plain flour, three of self raising and one of whole-meal were examined and found to be genuine with the exception of one sample of plain flour which contained an excess of creta preparata.

Spirits. 15 samples of spirits consisting of 3 brandy, 6 gin, 3 rum and 3 whisky were examined and found to be of the required strength.

Beef Dripping. 5 formal samples of beef dripping were examined, only one of which was found to be genuine. One sample contained an excess of fatty acid, two contained an excess of water and one was in a distinctly rancid condition giving a strongly positive reaction to the Kreiss rancidity test.

The remaining samples of food were all found to be genuine and are listed on pages 53 and 54.

Drugs. 33 samples of drugs were submitted during the year consisting of nine samples of aspirin tablets, 4 of cod liver oil, 3 magnesia, 11 ointments and 6 tincture of iodine. These were all found to be genuine with the exception of one formal sample of tincture of iodine which was found to be seriously deficient in potassium iodide and iodine.

Labelling of Food Order. The following samples, listed on pages 53 and 54 were also submitted under the Labelling of Food Order :—

| | | |
|------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Foam Crystals | Lemon Pie Filling | Sponge Mixture |
| Gravy Browning | Table Creams | Table Salt |
| Chocolate Mousse | Chocolate Cake Mix | Mix-a-shake |
| Marzipan | Coloured Coconut | |

In each case it was found that the composition of the article agreed with the statement on the label with the exception of the sample of coloured coconut, which specified vegetable colouring matter, whereas it was found to contain ultramarine, which is not a vegetable colour, in the blue portion of the sample.

The sample of table cream was found to consist essentially of a blancmange powder to which sugar and gelatine had been added and contained no fat or cream. It was therefore considered that the name "Table Creams" was misleading and contrary to the use of the word "cream" according to the Food and Drugs Act.

In conclusion I am satisfied that in general the high standard of food and drugs in your Borough continues to be maintained.

(Signed) ARTHUR S. CARLOS,
Public Analyst.

Samples taken for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955

| | Formal | Informal | Total | Genuine | Adultera- ted or Irregular |
|-----------------------------------|--------|----------|-------|---------|----------------------------------|
| Foods | | | | | |
| Beer | 4 | — | 4 | 4 | — |
| Butter | 5 | — | 5 | 5 | — |
| Chicken Croquettes | — | 2 | 2 | — | 2 |
| Chocolate Mousse | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Chocolate Cake Mix | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Coconut, coloured | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Coffee | 5 | — | 5 | 5 | — |
| Coffee & Chicory Essence | — | 5 | 5 | 5 | — |
| Cornflour | 3 | — | 3 | 3 | — |
| Custard Powder | 5 | — | 5 | 5 | — |
| Cream, double | — | 3 | 3 | 3 | — |
| Cream, sterilised | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Dripping, beef | 5 | — | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| Fish Paste | 3 | — | 3 | 3 | — |
| Flour, plain | 3 | — | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Flour, self raising | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | — |
| Flour, wholemeal | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| Foam Crystals | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Gravy Browning | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Hamburger | — | 2 | 2 | — | 2 |
| Ice Cream | — | 23 | 23 | 23 | — |
| Ice Cream, dairy | — | 9 | 9 | 9 | — |
| Ice Lollie | — | 5 | 5 | 5 | — |
| Lard | 5 | — | 5 | 5 | — |
| Lemon Pie Filling | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Margarine | 5 | — | 5 | 5 | — |
| Marzipan | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Meat Paste | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| Milk | 17 | 69 | 86 | 86 | — |
| Milk, Channel Islands | 5 | 4 | 9 | 9 | — |
| Milk, sterilised | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Mix-a-shake | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Pepper | 5 | — | 5 | 5 | — |
| Salmon Cutlet, mock | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Salmon, potted with butter | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Saccharine tablets | 5 | — | 5 | 5 | — |
| Salt, table | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Sausages, beef chipolata | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Sausages, pork chipolata | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | — |
| Sausages, pork | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Sausage Roll | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Soft Drinks : | | | | | |
| Grapefruit Drink | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | — |
| Jaffa Juice | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| Lemon Squash | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| Lime Juice | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Orange Drink | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| Orange Squash | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Tango | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| Soup, tinned | — | 4 | 4 | 4 | — |
| Sponge Mix | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Steak & Kidney Pie | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Spirits : | | | | | |
| Brandy | 3 | — | 3 | 3 | — |
| Gin | 6 | — | 6 | 6 | — |
| Rum | 3 | — | 3 | 3 | — |
| Whisky | 3 | — | 3 | 3 | — |

Section E

Samples taken for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955—cont.

| | Formal | Informal | Total | Genuine | Adultera- ted or Irregular |
|----------------------------|--------|----------|-------|---------|----------------------------------|
| Table Cream | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Turkey, minced | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Veal, Ham & Egg Pie | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Vinegar, malt | 5 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 |
| Drugs | | | | | |
| Aspirin Tablets | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 1 |
| Cod Liver Oil | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| Iodine, tincture of | 1 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| Magnesia, cream of | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Magnesia, milk of | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Sulphur ointment | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| Zinc Ointment | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 1 |
| Total Foods and Drugs ... | 107 | 184 | 291 | 281 | 10 |

Samples taken for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and found to be adulterated or irregular

| No. | Sample | Formal or Informal | Nature of Adulteration or irregularity | Action taken |
|------|---------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| C.31 | Beef Dripping | Formal | Contained 0.18 parts per 100 excess of fatty acid | Taken up with manufacturer. |
| C.32 | Beef Dripping | Formal | Contained 0.06 parts per 100 excess of water | Taken up with manufacturer. |
| C.33 | Beef Dripping | Formal | Contained 1.65 parts per 100 excess of water | Taken up with manufacturer. |
| C.34 | Beef Dripping | Formal | Dripping in rancid condition | Taken up with manufacturer. |
| A.38 | Chicken Croquette | Informal | 54.5 per cent deficient in chicken meat | Sample obtained in food factory. Taken up with manufacturer. |
| A.53 | Chicken Croquette | Informal | 56.7 per cent deficient in chicken meat | Sample obtained in food factory. Taken up with manufacturer. |
| A.36 | Hamburger | Informal | 36.2 per cent deficient in meat. | Sample obtained in food factory. Taken up with manufacturer. |
| A.54 | Hamburger | Informal | 58.7 per cent deficient in meat | Sample obtained in food factory. Taken up with manufacturer. |
| B.7 | Plain Flour | Formal | Contained excess creta preparata to extent of 100 mgs. per 100 gms. | Manufacturer notified. |
| A.6 | Iodine, tincture of | Informal | 69.6 per cent deficient in Potassium iodide. 64.4 per cent deficient in iodine | Formal follow-up sample genuine. |

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The incidence of infectious disease was low. No deaths resulted from measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, diphtheria or poliomyelitis.

Measles made its appearance early and again towards the end of the year. Over the past few years the roughly biennial nature of the disease can be demonstrated.

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Cases</i> | <i>Year</i> | <i>Cases</i> |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1950 | 82 | 1955 | 2,037 |
| 1951 | 1,469 | 1956 | 24 |
| 1952 | 360 | 1957 | 592 |
| 1953 | 1,611 | 1958 | 816 |
| 1954 | 14 | 1959 | 1,092 |

Whooping Cough occurred in a small number of cases. Generally the disease seems to be diminishing in incidence and severity.

In recent years the notifications have been as follows:—

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Cases</i> | <i>Year</i> | <i>Cases</i> |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1950 | 499 | 1955 | 122 |
| 1951 | 390 | 1956 | 62 |
| 1952 | 136 | 1957 | 88 |
| 1953 | 302 | 1958 | 45 |
| 1954 | 136 | 1959 | 16 |

Poliomyelitis. No cases were notified during the year.

Scarlet Fever occurred a little more frequently than of late but the disease generally was very mild.

Food Poisoning. Reference to this subject will be found in Section E, page 50.

Tuberculosis. In common with other parts of the country, tuberculosis deaths remain at a low level. Earlier ascertainment and the new methods of treatment have contributed to this situation. It is still necessary to regard this disease with the utmost respect and full use made of the diagnostic and preventive facilities provided, namely:

Hospital Chest Clinics

Mass Miniature Radiography Units

School entrants examinations

School leavers examinations and B.C.G. inoculation.

Tuberculosis: Notifications and deaths in recent years:—

| Year | First Notifications | | Formerly notified new residents | | Deaths | |
|------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| | Pulmonary | Other Forms | Pulmonary | Other Forms | Pulmonary | Other Forms |
| 1925 | 59 | 18 | 12 | 1 | 33 | 6 |
| 1930 | 61 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 48 | 6 |
| 1935 | 47 | 14 | 12 | — | 52 | 3 |
| 1940 | 47 | 13 | 15 | — | 39 | 11 |
| 1945 | 49 | 11 | 27 | 2 | 37 | 5 |
| 1950 | 68 | 16 | 39 | 6 | 27 | 3 |
| 1951 | 62 | 6 | 36 | 4 | 18 | 2 |
| 1952 | 46 | 11 | 28 | — | 21 | 2 |
| 1953 | 51 | 9 | 34 | 1 | 19 | 1 |
| 1954 | 48 | 6 | 42 | 1 | 17 | — |
| 1955 | 55 | 5 | 35 | 1 | 10 | 1 |
| 1956 | 64 | 12 | 50 | 2 | 8 | 2 |
| 1957 | 53 | 6 | 36 | 1 | 7 | 2 |
| 1958 | 42 | 4 | 25 | — | 8 | 1 |
| 1959 | 48 | 7 | 16 | 1 | 6 | 1 |

Notifications and deaths in 1959 by age groups:—

| Age Period | New Cases | | | | Deaths | | | |
|------------|-------------|----|-----------------|---|-------------|---|-----------------|---|
| | Respiratory | | Non-Respiratory | | Respiratory | | Non-Respiratory | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Under 5 | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 5-14 | 3 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 15-24 | 4 | 3 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| 25-44 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 45-64 | 11 | 2 | — | — | 5 | — | — | — |
| Over 65 | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Unknown | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Totals | 28 | 22 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 3 | — | 1 |

Of the other notifiable diseases no one showed a prevalence that was unusual.

YEARLY SUMMARY OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — 1959

| Disease | At all ages | Under 1 year | 1-2 years | 3-4 years | 5-9 years | 10-14 years | 15-24 years | 25 and over | Age Unknown |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Measles | 1,092 | 25 | 219 | 268 | 542 | 27 | 3 | — | 8 |
| Whooping Cough | 16 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 5 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Scarlet Fever | 73 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 50 | 9 | 1 | — | — |
| Poliomyelitis (N.P.) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Poliomyelitis (P.) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Acute Pneumonia | 53 | 12 | 14 | — | 6 | 8 | 12 | — | 1 |
| Erysipelas | 4 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | 18 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 18 |
| Food Poisoning | 22 | — | — | — | 15 | 4 | 3 | — | — |
| TOTAL | 1,279 | | | | | | | | |

The investigation and control of outbreaks of infectious disease is carried out by the epidemiological section of the Borough Health Department but in addition the Dorset County Council provide investigational and preventive inoculation services.

Preventive inoculation is available for:—

Smallpox
Diphtheria
Whooping Cough
Tetanus
Poliomyelitis and
Tuberculosis (B.C.G.)

Table showing preventive inoculations performed:—

Smallpox Vaccination

Number of persons vaccinated against Smallpox during 1959.

| <i>Under 1</i> | <i>1-4</i> | <i>5-14</i> | <i>15 years and over</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|----------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| <u>175</u> | <u>365</u> | <u>50</u> | <u>40</u> | <u>630</u> |

In addition 112 persons were re-vaccinated.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Number of children at 31st December 1959 who had completed a course of diphtheria immunisation at any time before that date.

| <i>Under 1</i> | <i>1 year</i> | <i>2 years</i> | <i>3 years</i> | <i>4 years</i> | <i>Total pre-school</i> | <i>5-9 years</i> | <i>10-14 years</i> | <i>Total School</i> | <i>Aggregate</i> |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 306 | 786 | 754 | 822 | 789 | 3,457 | 4,828 | 6,518 | 11,346 | 14,803 |

During 1959, 988 under 5 and 124 aged 5-15 years were immunised, 594 "booster" injections were given.

Whooping Cough

Number of children at 31st December 1959 who had completed a course of whooping cough inoculations.

| <i>Under 1 year</i> | <i>1-4 years</i> | <i>5-14 years</i> | <i>15 years or over</i> | <i>Totals</i> |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 304 | 1,100 | 90 | — | 1,494 |

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

(completed courses of two injections given during 1959)

| <i>Year Group</i> | | | |
|--|------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| <i>1933-1942</i> | <i>1943-1957</i> | <i>Other Groups</i> | <i>Total</i> |
| <u>5,849</u> | <u>4,468</u> | <u>441</u> | <u>10,758</u> |
| Number who had received one injection on 31st December, 1959 | | | 478 |
| Number who had received third injection | | | 15,376 |
| Number awaiting vaccination at 31st December, 1959 | | | 155 |
| Total inoculated with two doses at 31st December, 1959 | | | 25,503 |

B.C.G. Vaccination

Owing to the intensive Poliomyelitis immunisation campaign no routine B.C.G. vaccination of school children was carried out during 1958. Consequently during 1959 B.C.G. vaccination was offered to children born during both 1945 and 1946 in attendance at independent and maintained schools.

**School Children
Routine B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis Statistics**

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Children born during</i> | <i>Number in age group</i> | <i>Number of acceptances</i> | <i>Number tested</i> | <i>Number of positive reactors</i> | <i>Percentage positive</i> | <i>Number Vaccinated</i> |
|-------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1959 | 1945 | 1,209 | 779 | 774 | 121 | 15.6 | 647 |
| | 1946 | 1,237 | 877 | 876 | 98 | 11.2 | 771 |

BOROUGH OF POOLE



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Port Medical Officer

On the Health of the Port of Poole

FOR THE YEAR

1959

PART II

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1959 **(acting as Port Health Authority)**

Chairman:

Alderman D. A. HAYNES, *J.P.*

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor MRS. A. WILLIS

Aldermen:

S. D. BALLAM
G. BRAVERY

J. BRIGHT, *J.P.*
A. B. HAYNES, *J.P.*

Councillors:

C. P. ADAMS
H. R. D. BAILEY
MRS. J. D. COLES
G. F. L. DRUDGE

R. C. HART
MRS. E. M. HICKINSON, *J.P.*
J. Q. E. MEARS
H. WHITE

OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Clerk to the Port Health Authority:

J. G. HILLIER, Town Clerk

Medical Officer of Health:

JAMES HUTTON, *M.D., D.P.H.*

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

D. S. PARKEN, *M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.C.H.*

Port Health Inspector:

ROBERT LEGGAT, *F.A.P.H.I.*

Deputy Port Health Inspector:

C. B. T. GLOVER, *M.A.P.H.I.*

Rodent Officer:

G. W. SKEGGS

Senior Clerk: J. WAY

PREFACE

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, acting for the Port Health Authority.

I submit for your information and consideration my Annual Report as Port Medical Officer of Health for the year 1959.

The report is made in accordance with Article 12 (4) of the Public Health Officers (Port Health Districts) Regulations, 1959. As a result of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952, the Minister of Health reviewed the form and scope of the Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health and in Port Form 20 enclosed with Circular 33/52 dated 6th November, 1952, he prescribed the form and sequence which the reports should follow.

One requirement of the Minister is that the information required by Sections I, V, VI, VIII, XIV, XV and XVI (all marked with asterisk) need only be given in full every fifth year and for the intermediate years only the changes which have occurred during the year covered by the report need be included. The full information required in these sections is set out in the annual report for 1955 and therefore this year only changes are recorded.

In presenting this report I have pleasure in taking the opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Harbour Master, Captain C. H. Horn, and the Officers of H.M. Customs for their ready co-operation and help during the year, and to the Port Health Inspector, Mr. R. Leggat and his Deputy, Mr. C. B. T. Glover, for their willing assistance and interest in the work.

Yours faithfully,

JAMES HUTTON,

Port Medical Officer of Health.

February, 1960.

THE PORT OF POOLE

Constitution of the Port Health Authority

By an order of the Local Government Board dated 21st September, 1887, and an amending order dated 27th February, 1909, a Port Sanitary Authority was constituted to exercise the powers and functions assigned by the Order.

The style "Port Sanitary Authority" was changed to "Port Health Authority" in 1936.

The Port Health Authority is the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough, acting by the Council.

Limits of Jurisdiction

The present limits of jurisdiction were fixed in 1909, as follows:

"The jurisdiction of the said Port Sanitary Authority shall extend to all that part of the said Port of Poole aforesaid which lies to landward of a line drawn from the seaward extremity of the eastern boundary of the Borough of Poole to the seaward extremity of the headland known as Standfast Point; together with the waters of the said part of the Port and all docks, basins, harbours, creeks, rivers, channels, roads, bays and streams within that part of the said Port, and the place or places which may from time to time be appointed as the Customs Boarding Station or Stations for that part of the said Port, and the place or places for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of ships for the said part of the said Port under any regulations for the prevention of the spread of diseases issued under the authority of the Statutes in that behalf, and for the purposes of any such Regulations as aforesaid, shall also extend to any ship which in pursuance thereof, or of any directions given thereunder shall be moored or anchored at the place appointed thereunder as aforesaid, or which shall be on its way thither."

Port Facilities

Poole is chiefly a cargo port and its trade is mainly carried on with other British ports and those on the coasts of France, Belgium, Holland and Germany.

During the Summer season the port is the base for pleasure boats operating between local seaside resorts and this is the only passenger traffic.

Fishing is still carried on from the port but is chiefly confined to inshore trawling for flat-fish. The shellfish industry continues and is dealt with in Section XIV of this report.

The public quay accommodation consists of 3,000 feet frontage, i.e.:

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Hamworthy Quay | 500 feet at 15ft ordinary tide |
| Town Quay | 1000 feet at 16ft. " " " |
| | 1000 feet at 15 to 10ft. " " " |
| | 500 feet shallow berthing (for yachts). |

All the public quays are served by railways.

At present the Harbour Commissioners are building a new jetty at Hamworthy for the accommodation of tankers. It will be 270 feet in length with 15 feet depth at ordinary tides and it will be in operation in 1960.

Unloading equipment at the port consists of 7 travelling cranes, 3 mobile cranes and three coal transporters.

There are 9 ship- and boat-yards for the building and repairing of ships.

There is in the harbour an extensive safe anchorage. The depth of the water at the Harbour Bar is 13 feet at low water springs and the range varies from about 7 feet at springs to a few inches at neaps. Both the flood and ebb tides run at about three-quarters of a knot at the Bar. At the Haven entrance the maximum is $4\frac{1}{2}$ knots with about $3\frac{1}{2}$ knots for Brownsea Roads, while in the rest of the harbour 2 knots is seldom exceeded.

The telegraphic address of the Port Health Authority is registered as "Portelth Poole".

Address and telephone number of Medical Officer of Health:—

Office: Public Health Department,
Municipal Buildings, Poole.
Poole 393.

Home: 23 Pearce Avenue,
Parkstone, Poole.
Parkstone 4140.

***I. Staff.** No change.

II. Amount of Shipping Entering the Port During the Year

Table B

| Ships from | Number | Tonnage | Number Inspected | | Number of Ships reported as having had, during the voyage, infectious disease on board |
|---------------|--------|---------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | | | By the Medical Officer of Health | By the Port Health Inspector | |
| Foreign Ports | †173 | 45,165 | — | 166 | Nil |
| Coastwise ... | 996 | 320,893 | — | 128 | Nil |
| Total ... | 1,169 | 366,058 | — | 294 | Nil |

†Does not include yachts.

III. Character of Shipping and Trade During the Year

Table C

Passenger Traffic

Principal IMPORTS—Herring meal, wheat, timber, potash, Nitra-shell, fertilizer, Denkavit, ground-nut extractions, Milo, crushed oyster shell, cotton-seed expeller and extractions, insulating and building board, onions, maize, wood-pulp, sugar beet, seed potatoes.

Principal EXPORTS—Caravans, caravan equipment and fittings, ball clay, spent oxide, coke breeze, scrap iron, English barley, metallic manufactures and glassware.

Principal ports from which ships arrive :

Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, Eire, Ymuiden, Hamina, St. Malo, Koska, Ghent, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Brest, Frederiksund, Lisbon, Caen, Channel Isles and other North French coast and Scandinavian ports.

IV. Inland Barge Traffic

There is no inland barge traffic in the port.

***V. Water Supply**

1. Source of supply for the district and shipping.

The water supply for the port and shipping is that from the town mains provided by the Poole Waterworks Undertaking from hydrants on the quay. It is chlorinated water of high bacterial purity.

2. Reports of tests for contamination.

The general supply was sampled every two or three days through the year and every sample was reported as Class I "highly satisfactory". During the year 84 samples of water were taken direct from the quay hydrants used for shipping. Of these 73 were reported as Class I, two as Class II, one as Class III and eight as Class IV. As the mains supply was beyond suspicion the unsatisfactory results were most certainly due to surface water contamination of the hydrant boxes. After cleansing and disinfection of hydrants, subsequent samples were reported as satisfactory.

19 samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination from ships supplies. Of these, 16 were reported as Class I, one as Class II and two as Class IV. The owners of the ships with the unsatisfactory samples were notified and arrangements were made for the tanks to be sterilised. Check samples will be taken on their return to this Port.

3. Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes.

All water hydrants on the quays are fixed in boxes at ground level, and it is impossible to keep the boxes free from contamination by road surface water. At the beginning of the year an experimental type of pillar standpipe was erected at the eastern end of the main quay and it has proved completely satisfactory. It is hoped to replace the remaining hydrants with this new type of pillar hydrant, in due course. In the meantime, instructions have been issued that all hydrants must be cleaned, flushed and disinfected before use.

4. Number and sanitary condition of water boats, and power of control by the Authority.

No water boats were in use in the harbour during the year.

***VI. Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952**

No change.

VII. Smallpox

1. Name of Isolation Hospital to which smallpox cases are sent from the district.

Crabwood Smallpox Hospital, Nr. Winchester, Hants.

2. Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital.

Transport of smallpox cases would be carried out by the Ambulance Service of the Dorset County Council operating from the Poole Ambulance Depot.

The vaccinal state of the 14 ambulance personnel at this depot is that 12 were vaccinated in 1959 and two excused vaccination.

3. Name of smallpox consultant available.

Dr. A. F. Turner, County Hall, Dorchester.

4. Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox.

Suspected material is sent to :

Dr. F. O. MacCallum,
Virus Reference Laboratory,
Central Public Health Laboratory,
Colindale, London, N.W.9.

Tel. No. Colindale 6041.

***VIII. Venereal Disease**

No change.

IX. Cases of Notifiable and other Infectious Diseases on Ships.

Table D

| Category | Disease | Number of cases during the year | | Number of ships concerned |
|---|---------|---------------------------------|------|---------------------------|
| | | Passengers | Crew | |
| Cases landed from ships from foreign ports | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Cases landed from other ships | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |

X. Observations on the occurrence of Malaria in Ships
None.

XI. Measures taken against Ships infected with or suspected for Plague

None necessary.

XII. Measures against Rodents in Ships from Foreign Ports

Poole is a "Designated Approved Port" for the issue of Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates in accordance with Article 17 of the International Sanitary Regulations, 1951, and Articles 19, 20 and 21 of the Port Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952 are enforced in the Port. Both the Port Health Inspector and the Deputy Port Health Inspector have been trained in deratisation procedure.

1. During routine inspections of ships by the Port Health Inspectors, masters and crew are interrogated as to the presence of rats and the ship in general and the crew's quarters in particular are examined for evidence of infestation. Where evidence is found or suspected a detailed search of the ship (including the holds) is made by the Rodent Officer who endeavours to secure one or more rats for bacteriological and pathological examination. Whenever a Deratting or Deratting Exemption Certificate is found to be out of date, or a certificate is needed, a detailed inspection and search of the ship is carried out jointly by the Port Health Inspector and the Rodent Officer before a certificate is issued or renewed. A similar procedure is adopted before the issue or renewal of Rodent Control Certificates for coastal ships.
2. Bacteriological and pathological examinations of rodents are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Bournemouth, (Director G. J. G. King, M.B., B.Ch.). In no instance were rats found on a ship inspected in the port during the year.
3. Small infestations of rats on ships are dealt with directly by the Rodent Officer, using standard trapping and baiting methods. Major infestations requiring large scale fumigations are carried out by any one of the commercial contractors on the Authority's list, the arrangements being made direct by the owners or agents.
4. The Port Health Inspectors work in close liaison with the ship designers and ship builders in the area to secure proper rat-proofing in the ships built in the Port. Very few opportunities arise for the improvement of structures of other ships owing to their very short stay in Port.

Table E
Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports

| <i>Category</i> | <i>Number</i> |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Black rats | Nil |
| Brown rats | Nil |
| Species not known ... | Nil |
| Sent for examination ... | Nil |
| Infected with Plague ... | Nil |

The number of rats destroyed during the year in warehouses, etc., on the Quays was 88.

Table F
Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for Ships from Foreign Ports

| No. of Deratting Certificates Issued | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------|---------------------------------|
| After fumigation with | | After | | Total | Total Certificates Issued |
| H.C.N. | Other Fumigant (State Method) 2 | Trapping 3 | Poisoning 4 | | |
| 1 | | | | 5 | 7 |
| Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 16 |

Rodent Control Certificates

No Rodent Control Certificate was issued during the year.

XIII. Inspection of Ships for Nuisances

Table G
Inspection and Notices

| Nature and number of Inspections | Notices Served | | Result of Serving Notices |
|--|----------------------|------------------|--|
| | Statutory Notices | Other Notices | |
| Routine Inspections 294 | Nil | 28 | Abated 15; Outstanding when ship left, 13. |
| Re-inspections 98 | — | — | — |
| Re water supplies 2 | — | 1 | Ship sailed — owners notified |
| Infectious Diseases — | — | — | — |
| Searches by Rodent Officer ... 16 | — | — | — |
| <i>Total</i> 410 | — | 29 | Abated 15; Outstanding 14 |

***XIV. Public Health (Shell Fish) Regulations, 1934 and 1948**

The shellfish industry is at present mainly confined to cockles, periwinkles and whelks, and only on a relatively small scale. The shellfish are taken from the southern and western portions of the harbour as the eastern and northern portions are subject to intermittent pollution from the sewer overflows during heavy rainfall. As a result of this, the Southern Sea Fisheries Committee has made Regulations prohibiting the removal of shellfish for human consumption from these areas unless the shellfish are re-laid in the "Clean" areas for a specified time, or subjected to an approved cleansing treatment. It is essential that the members of the public should be aware of the necessity for complying with this Regulation and warning notices have been erected, but it is difficult to ensure that the seriousness of the matter is impressed on visitors.

During the last few years research has been carried on with a view to reviving the oyster industry in the harbour. Two companies have now been formed and are in operation. Large numbers of oysters have been laid in special beds and appear to be thriving and it is hoped to commence the commercial sale of the oysters in 1960. Although the oysters are all laid in waters which are generally pure, they will be subjected to an approved treatment before sale as an additional precaution. To attain this, a special cleansing station using ultra-violet light for sterilizing purposes, has been built at Hamworthy. After the oysters have been subjected to this treatment they should be perfectly safe for human consumption. Regular and frequent inspections of the plant and bacteriological sampling of the oysters will be carried out by this Department.

Results of bacteriological examination of shellfish obtained from Poole Harbour in 1959

| Shellfish | No. of Samples | Class I Satisfactory | | Class II Suspicious | Class III Unsatisfactory | Maximum number of faecal coli per 1 ml. of shellfish in any sample |
|-----------------|----------------|---|---|------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| | | 0 faecal coli per 1 ml. of shellfish | 1-5 faecal coli per 1 ml. of shellfish | | | |
| Cockles | 5 | 3 | 2 | — | — | 3 |
| Mussels | 4 | 1 | 3 | — | — | 1 |
| Periwinkles ... | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Oysters | 10 | — | 8 | 1 | 1 | 16 |
| Total | 19 | 4 | 13 | 1 | 1 | — |

***XV. Medical Inspection of Aliens.**

Not applicable

***XVI. Miscellaneous.**

No change.

Pollution of the Harbour

The waters of Poole Harbour are subject to intermittent sewage pollution from various sources. It is believed that a good deal of the pollution comes from Poole Bay which receives the sewage from the three towns on its shores. Schemes are already in operation which will eventually eliminate discharge of effluent into the bay.

The first stage of the Poole scheme is the diversion of the sewage of the Old Town and Longfleet areas—with a population of about 6,000—to the new sewage disposal works at Broadstone. This stage has been completed though the actual diversion of the sewage has not yet taken place.

The second stage is the complete sewerage of the Hamworthy area—with a population of about 6,500—the closing of the Hamworthy sewage disposal works and the diversion of all sewage to the Broadstone works. This stage is now nearing completion and should be in operation early in 1960.

No difficulties were encountered with regard to chemical pollution of the harbour.

GENERAL

Diseases of Animals Acts

The Port Health Inspectors are also Inspectors under the Diseases of Animals Acts. All ships from abroad are inspected in order to ensure that the requirements of the Acts are complied with. During 1959, detention notices were served on the Masters of 21 ships with regard to 12 dogs, 1 cat and 8 budgerigars and parakeets. There were no contraventions of the Acts.

Sickness and Injuries

Six cases of minor injury and sickness were reported on ships arriving in the port and all received suitable treatment.

Two ships were sprayed after a case of ringworm and infestation by fleas.

Clean Air Act

The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Vessels) Regulations, 1958 were made under the Clean Air Act, 1956, but it is generally agreed that they are very difficult to apply unless the ships are anchored or tied up. During the year only two nuisances were found, both of a temporary nature, and they were abated after consultation with the Masters and engineers.

ANNUAL REPORT

to the

Committee for Education

on the

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

In the

BOROUGH OF POOLE

FOR THE YEAR

1959

PART III

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Report of the Area School Medical Officer for the year 1959

COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION, 1959

Chairman : Councillor MISS J. M. BISGOOD, J.P.

Vice-Chairman : Alderman A. LLOYD-ALLEN, J.P.

His Worship the Mayor : Alderman A. J. STOKES.

Aldermen:

S. D. BALLAM

W. H. COLE

Councillors :

L. G. ADAMS

Mrs. B. E. BAKER

Mrs. D. J. COLES

G. F. L. DRUDGE

W. E. GARWOOD

Mrs. E. M. HICKINSON, J.P.

T. W. SHERRIN, M.B.E.

Mrs. A. WILLIS

H. R. D. BAILEY

H. C. R. BALLAM

L. F. CULL

V. A. EVANS

R. HANN

S. J. POLLARD

B. H. SMITH

County Council Members :

Mrs. M. CHAMPION, M.A.

Mrs. K. E. LAMBERT

Mr. T. H. SUTTON, J.P.

Co-opted Members:

The Rev. H. A. NORRIS

The Rev. W. DICKINSON

Mr. C. L. HARTNELL

Capt. J. W. WRIGHT

The Rev. Father J. LOMBARDI

Mr. E. J. HERRING

Mr. N. J. CLEAVE

STAFF

Medical: James Hutton, *M.D., D.P.H.*
 D. S. Parken, *M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H., D.P.H.*
 H. C. Williamson, *M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.*
 Kathleen M. Cairns, *M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.*
 W. E. Hadden, *M.B., B.S., D.A., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.*

Dental: P. B. Taylor, *L.D.S., R.F.P.S.G.*
 J. Eldon, *L.D.S.*
 A. G. Gapper, *L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)*
 F. E. R. Williams, *L.D.S. (Appointed 1.4.59.)*

Anaesthetist: R. W. Adam, *L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., L.D.S., R.F.P.S., M.D.D. (Part-time)*

Nursing (Health Visitors): Miss M. M. Kingsbury, *S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.*
 (Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse)
 Mrs. M. C. Aston, *S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.*
 Miss H. Brooks, *S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.*
 Miss P. Carter, *S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.*
 Miss H. M. Dibden, *S.R.N., H.V.C., (Appointed 1.12.59.)*
 Miss H. Greaves, *S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.*
 Miss M. Kelly, *S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C. (Resigned 6.7.59)*
 Miss M. E. Knightley, *S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.*
 Miss I. Koster, *S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.*
 Miss V. Kusel, *S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.*
 Mrs. V. Narbett, *S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.*
 Miss M. Phillips, *S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.*
 Miss I. Pittock, *S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.*
 Mrs. M. Stapley, *S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.*

| | | | |
|------------------|---|---|-----------------------|
| Clerical: | Mr. B. J. Fentiman (Chief Clerk) Mr. C. A. Fox (Senior Clerk in charge) Mrs. P. Nother (<i>nee</i> Blundell) Miss P. M. Gibbs Miss P. E. A. Giles Miss L. B. Lever Mr. A. R. C. Parsons Mr. D. Ratcliffe Miss P. H. Stevens Miss S. A. H. Wells | } | Joint Appointments |
|------------------|---|---|-----------------------|

Clinic Assistants : Miss D. R. Bowering (Appointed 13.7.59.)
 Miss L. D. Havill (Appointed 31.8.59)
 Miss A. Mellows (Appointed 13.4.59 — Resigned 12.8.59)
 Miss J. Risk (Appointed 4.5.59.)
 Miss M. Teague

Dental Attendants: Miss J. E. Allen
 Miss G. Forrest
 Mrs. J. E. Kendrick (Appointed 20.4.59)
 Mrs. E. T. Mattinson

Medical Auxiliaries

Speech Therapist: Miss S. M. Darbourne, *L.C.S.T.*
 Miss E. M. Harris, *L.C.S.T.*

Oral Hygienist : Vacant.

Psychiatric Social Worker: Miss A. D. Filliter

Physiotherapist : Miss M. D. Beilby, *M.C.S.P. (Part-time)*

Audiometrician : Mrs. M. Parken, *M.C.S.P., M.E.L.E.T. (Part-time)*

Consultant Services

These services are provided by the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board in the local hospitals or in clinics.

SCHOOLS

Primary Schools

There are in the Borough 19 Primary Schools, of which 14, comprising 17 departments, are County Primary Schools provided and maintained by the Local Education Authority and 5 are Voluntary Primary Schools, of which 3, comprising 6 departments, are provided by the Church of England and 2 by the Roman Catholic Church.

Secondary Modern Schools

There are 5 Secondary Modern Schools In the Borough.

Grammar Schools

There are 2 Grammar Schools in the Borough — Poole Grammar (Boys) and Parkstone Grammar (Girls).

Private Schools

There are 18 Private Schools In the Borough.

Private schools do not come within the scope of the School Health Service, but under Section 78 of the Education Act of 1944 a Local Education Authority may make arrangements with the proprietor of such a school for the provision of certain ancillary services, including medical inspection and treatment.

The Local Education Authority have not taken action under this section.

Special School Facilities

Victoria Home for Crippled Children, Lindsay Road, Branksome Park, Poole. (48 Residential and 4 Day places.)

Poole, Bournemouth and District Spastics Centre, Langside Avenue, Wallisdown, Poole. (20 Day places.)

Accommodation

| | Average Number on Roll during 1959 | Average attendance | Percentage attendance |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Grammar Schools ... | 1,391 | 1,310 | 94.2 |
| Secondary Modern Schools | 3,823 | 3,472 | 90.8 |
| Primary Schools ... | 7,196 | 6,535 | 90.8 |
| Totals | <u>12,410</u> | <u>11,317</u> | <u>91.2</u> |

LIAISON WITH HOSPITAL AND GENERAL PRACTITIONER SERVICES

No difficulty, or undue delay, is experienced in arranging appointments at the Poole General Hospital with the consultants in the various specialities. Weekly lists of school children discharged are received from both the General and the Infectious Diseases Hospital. This information, invaluable in future follow-up and routine examinations, is recorded on the Main School Medical Record Card, thus contributing to the maintenance of a complete medical history.

The close liaison existing between the Health Department and the local Infectious Diseases Hospital, with the resultant early notification of cases of infectious diseases admitted to hospital, facilitates the work of the School Medical Officer in investigation, prevention and control of infectious diseases in schools.

An excellent relationship exists between the local general practitioners and the School Health Service. The family doctor is fully informed of all relevant matters arising during a school medical examination, e.g. defects which the School Medical Officer considers require specialist's opinion. In such cases the family doctor is given the option of either taking personal action or leaving the examining Medical Officer to make arrangements with the appropriate specialist. The general practitioners, in increasing numbers, have chosen to leave arrangements to the School Medical Officer provided they are "kept in the picture". They are fully informed and supplied with copies of reports received from the hospital. This arrangement seems to work smoothly and satisfactorily. Treatment, domiciliary or other, of acute diseases or other illnesses not requiring specialist treatment, is the responsibility of the general practitioner, and in such cases the parents are advised to see their own family doctor.

THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The work of the School Health Service may be summarised as follows:

- (1) Routine and special inspection and re-inspection.
- (2) Examination of children for fitness for part-time employment.
- (3) Class by class inspection by the school nurses.
- (4) Minor ailment clinics.
- (5) Special clinics.
- (6) Ascertainment and classification of handicapped pupils.
- (7) Immunisation and vaccination.
- (8) Investigation and control of infectious disease.
- (9) Dental inspection and treatment.
- (10) Hygiene and sanitation of school premises, including school kitchens and canteens.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL INSPECTION

The School Health Service Regulations, 1959, which replace Part II of the School Health Service and Handicapped Pupils Regulations, 1953, omit specific requirements as to the occasions on which medical and dental inspection are to be carried out.

In accordance with the above Regulations parents are given the opportunity, so far as is reasonable and practicable, of being present at every medical inspection and at the first dental inspection of each pupil.

Routine medical examinations are carried out in Poole as follows :

- (a) As soon as possible after entry to a Primary School.
- (b) During the last year at a Primary School.
- (c) During the term before the term in which the child is due to leave school.

If, at a school medical examination, a child is found to be suffering from a defect, the parent is advised or the child is referred for treatment to the family doctor, the appropriate clinic or hospital.

A child who has been found, at routine inspection, to be suffering from a defect is re-examined at intervals. Other "special" examinations are carried out at the request of the parent, the teacher or the school nurse. Such examinations may be carried out at a routine inspection or at an inspection arranged for that purpose.

Medical Records

Records of all children attending maintained schools in the Borough are centralised in the School Health Section of the Health Department. This facilitates arrangements for medical inspection and follow-up and for the maintenance of complete medical histories from the information which is continually reaching the Section from Consultants, Hospitals, Clinics, etc.

Dental Records

These are filed at the appropriate surgeries for ease of reference and maintenance.

Result of Medical Inspection

During 1959, 4,105 children were examined at routine medical inspections. Of these 1,600 were found to have defects requiring treatment (excluding defective nutrition, verminous conditions and dental caries).

In addition, 1,053 special inspections and 1,660 re-examinations were carried out during the year.

General Condition

Two categories are used in the classification of a child's general condition, namely Satisfactory and Unsatisfactory.

The child's category is decided not only on a nutritional basis but also according to the presence or absence of defects. The figures for 1959 are as follows:

| Age Groups Inspected (By years of birth) (1) | No. of Pupils Inspected (2) | Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | Satisfactory | | Unsatisfactory | |
| | | No. | % of Col. (2) | No. | % of Col. (2) |
| | | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1955 and later | 12 | 12 | 100.00 | — | — |
| 1954 | 843 | 830 | 98.46 | 13 | 1.54 |
| 1953 | 183 | 178 | 97.27 | 5 | 2.73 |
| 1952 | 117 | 117 | 100.00 | — | — |
| 1951 | 89 | 89 | 100.00 | — | — |
| 1950 | 40 | 39 | 97.50 | 1 | 2.50 |
| 1949 | 456 | 452 | 99.12 | 4 | 0.88 |
| 1948 | 736 | 727 | 98.78 | 9 | 1.22 |
| 1947 | 384 | 377 | 98.18 | 7 | 1.82 |
| 1946 | 33 | 33 | 100.00 | — | — |
| 1945 | 409 | 409 | 100.00 | — | — |
| 1944 and earlier | 803 | 801 | 99.75 | 2 | 0.25 |
| TOTAL | 4,105 | 4,064 | 99.00 | 41 | 1.00 |

Defects found at School Medical Inspections

| | Periodic Inspections | | | | TOTAL (including all other age groups inspected) | | Special Inspections | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Entrants | | Leavers | | | | | |
| | Requiring Treatment | Requiring Observation | Requiring Treatment | Requiring Observation | Requiring Treatment | Requiring Observation | Requiring Treatment | Requiring Observation |
| Skin ... | 19 | 17 | 63 | 4 | 148 | 30 | 74 | 10 |
| Eyes — (a) Vision ... | 25 | 65 | 183 | 32 | 420 | 178 | 56 | 3 |
| (b) Squint ... | 27 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 68 | 16 | 1 | 1 |
| (c) Other ... | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 23 | 29 | 12 | 1 |
| Ears — (a) Hearing ... | 11 | 42 | 13 | 7 | 44 | 77 | 10 | 2 |
| (b) Otitis Media ... | 9 | 28 | 3 | 1 | 18 | 38 | 1 | — |
| (c) Other ... | 6 | 1 | — | — | 16 | 2 | 42 | 5 |
| Nose and Throat ... | 59 | 181 | 13 | 20 | 137 | 303 | 21 | 7 |
| Speech ... | 7 | 40 | 3 | 4 | 24 | 65 | 6 | 1 |
| Lymphatic Glands ... | 1 | 19 | — | 4 | 2 | 28 | — | 1 |
| Heart ... | 5 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 36 | 1 | — |
| Lungs ... | 23 | 30 | 13 | 7 | 59 | 68 | 8 | 6 |
| Developmental — (a) Hernia ... | 5 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 11 | — | — |
| (b) Other ... | 8 | 21 | 2 | 2 | 20 | 55 | 3 | 1 |
| Orthopaedic — (a) Posture ... | 7 | 13 | 50 | 2 | 131 | 22 | 3 | — |
| (b) Feet ... | 125 | 178 | 143 | 22 | 646 | 276 | 28 | 1 |
| (c) Other ... | 33 | 63 | 32 | 9 | 142 | 99 | 22 | 9 |
| Nervous system — (a) Epilepsy ... | — | 3 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 8 | — | — |
| (b) Other ... | — | 5 | — | 1 | 1 | 12 | — | — |
| Psychological — (a) Development ... | — | 40 | — | 4 | 18 | 64 | 78 | 2 |
| (b) Stability ... | 1 | 49 | 3 | 6 | 27 | 81 | 25 | 1 |
| Abdomen ... | 1 | 12 | 3 | 5 | 14 | 34 | 3 | — |
| Other ... | 14 | 2 | 17 | 4 | 98 | 18 | 76 | 10 |

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

With the increase of establishment in the spring I have been able to reach the long awaited position of ensuring that every child at school will have an annual dental inspection. There is an increase in the demand for orthodontic treatment and many more mothers are availing themselves of our offer of advice on dental care for their children. Whether this is due to the national propaganda or is a local trend it is impossible to say.

The new airotor has been tried for some months now and has proved very satisfactory. I am looking forward to the installation of units and air-turbines in all the clinics.

As always I can thank the dental staff for their loyalty and co-operation. Also our thanks to the heads of the various schools for their help in the arrangements for school dental inspections and to the clerical staff for their help with charts and correspondence.

P. B. TAYLOR, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.G.,
Area School Dental Officer.

Dental Inspection and Treatment

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| (1) Number of pupils inspected: | | | | | | |
| (a) At Periodic Inspections | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,185 |
| (b) As Specials | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 537 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> |
| (c) Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,722 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> |
| (2) Number found to require treatment | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,065 |
| (3) Number offered treatment | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,389 |
| (4) Number actually treated | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,370 |
| (5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment including those recorded at II (h) overleaf | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,521 |
| (6) Half days devoted to : | | | | | | |
| (a) Periodic (school) Inspection | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 83 |
| (b) Treatment | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,453 |
| (7) Fillings: | | | | | | |
| Permanent teeth | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,831 |
| Temporary teeth | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 551 |
| (8) Number of teeth filled : | | | | | | |
| (a) Permanent teeth | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,200 |
| (b) Temporary teeth | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 551 |
| (9) Extractions: | | | | | | |
| (a) Permanent teeth | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,129 |
| (b) Temporary teeth | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,396 |
| (10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 912 |
| (11) Orthodontics : | | | | | | |
| (a) Cases commenced during the year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 70 |
| (b) Cases carried forward from previous year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| (c) Cases completed during the year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 |
| (d) Cases discontinued during the year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| (e) Pupils treated with appliances | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 54 |
| (f) Removable appliances fitted | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 59 |
| (g) Fixed appliances fitted | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| (h) Total attendances | ... | ... | ... | 719 |
| (12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth | ... | ... | ... | 27 |
| (13) Other operations : | | | | |
| (a) Permanent teeth | ... | ... | ... | 1,752 |
| (b) Temporary teeth | ... | ... | ... | 414 |
| (14) X-rays | ... | ... | ... | 321 |

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

A Local Education Authority has power, under Section 59 of the Education Act, 1944, to prohibit or restrict the employment of a school child if it is considered that such employment would be prejudicial to his health or would otherwise render him unfit to derive full benefit from his education.

During 1959, 186 children were examined for fitness for employment and a certificate of fitness was issued in each case.

In addition 30 children were examined for fitness to be employed in entertainments and a certificate of fitness issued in each case.

CLASS BY CLASS INSPECTION

At routine medical inspections, parents usually attempt to present their children in as clean a state as possible so that the presence of verminous conditions may easily be overlooked. Rapid general surveys are made periodically by the School Nurses with the object of detecting verminous conditions and the presence of infectious and contagious diseases.

During these rapid surveys 23,329 individual examinations were carried out during 1959. Children found to be suffering from infectious or contagious conditions or any other condition requiring medical attention were referred to the school clinic or the family doctor. 137 children were found to be infested with head lice and arrangements were made for their treatment at home, at a minor ailment clinic, or, in severe or persistent cases, at the special cleansing centre.

MINOR AILMENT CLINICS

As a rule complaints of a minor nature only are treated at the minor ailment clinics. Children who require treatment outside the scope of the clinic are referred to their family doctor, the appropriate special clinic or to the general hospital.

Minor Ailment Clinics are held as indicated in Section B, page 14.

Attendances at Minor Ailment Clinics in 1959 were as follows :—

| | | | | No. of children | No. of attendances |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Old Town | ... | ... | ... | 114 | 126 |
| (2) Branksome | ... | ... | ... | 168 | 275 |
| (3) Hamworthy | ... | ... | ... | 241 | 666 |
| (4) Broadstone | ... | ... | ... | 35 | 41 |
| (5) Kemp Welch | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 54 |
| (6) Trinidad | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 11 |
| (7) Sylvan | ... | ... | ... | 130 | 398 |
| (8) Branksome Heath | ... | ... | ... | 124 | 1,193 |

| | | | | No. of children | No. of attendances |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------------|-----------------------|
| (9) Alderney | ... | ... | ... | 43 | 366 |
| (10) Oakdale | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 22 |
| | | | | <hr/> 912 | <hr/> 3,152 |

The following is a summary of defects found in children attending Minor Ailment Clinics during the year :—

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-------|
| Skin | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 292 |
| Eyes | (a) Vision | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55 |
| | (b) Squint | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| | (c) Other | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| Ears | (a) Hearing | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| | (b) Otitis Media... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | (c) Other | ... | ... | ... | ... | 54 |
| Nose or Throat | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 |
| Speech | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Cervical Glands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Heart and Circulation | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Lungs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Development | (a) Hernia | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| | (b) Other | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Orthopaedic | (a) Posture | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | (b) Flat foot | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 |
| | (c) Other | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| Nervous System | (a) Epilepsy | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| | (b) Other | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Psychological | (a) Development | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | (b) Stability | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| Abdomen | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Other | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 307 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | TOTAL | ... | 858 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> |

SPECIAL CLINICS

During 1959 special clinics were held as follows :

Child Guidance Clinic

Burlea Towers,
55 Parkstone Road, Poole

Tuesday and Wednesday at 9.15 a.m.
Alternate Thursday at 2 p.m.

Speech Clinic

Hamworthy Clinic,
Legion Road, Hamworthy

Thursdays at 9.45 a.m.

Burlea Towers,
55 Parkstone Road, Poole

Monday 9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Oakdale Clinic,
337 Wimborne Road, Poole

*Friday at 9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Wednesday at 9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Victoria Home for
Crippled Children

Fridays at 9.30 a.m.

* 2 Speech therapists in attendance in afternoon.

Asthma Clinic

Burlea Towers
55 Parkstone Road, Poole

Tuesdays and Thursdays at 2 p.m.

Enuresis Clinic

By appointment.

Audiometric Clinic

By appointment.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

During 1959 there has been a further increase in the referrals and in the total work done at the Child Guidance Clinic. The 88 new cases is an increase of 28 on last year. Half of these were referred because of problems of behaviour, the others because of nervous symptoms and physical symptoms thought to have an emotional basis. These, however, do not prove to be distinct groups as many of these children referred for behaviour problems are found to have a wide variety of nervous or psycho-somatic symptoms. Two out of every three children investigated are found to be in need of some form of psychotherapy. As this clinic provides a diagnostic and treatment centre for children from the surrounding county area as well as from Poole Borough, it will be clear that the treatment waiting list inevitably remains rather long until extra psychiatric consultant sessions are available in the area. It is hoped that this situation will improve during the coming year. We are able to keep fairly satisfactorily up to date on preliminary diagnostic interviews as this is given priority and at the end of the year only seven children had not had their first diagnostic appointment. This gives an opportunity for assessing those who are in most urgent need of fuller psychiatric investigation.

The Burlea Towers Clinic is used for children from the surrounding county areas and patients come in from Wareham, Swanage, Blandford, Wimborne, Ferndown and some from as far as Shaftesbury. The total attendances of children from all areas during the year was 464.

During the year we have continued to receive the help, interest and co-operation of school medical officers, general practitioners, teachers, other social workers and administrative staff, which has made all aspects of the work much easier to carry out.

The figures given refer entirely to children who live within the Borough of Poole.

W. H. WHILES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.,
Consultant Children's Psychiatrist.

Child Guidance Service — 1959

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| Total number of children seen during 1959 | ... | ... | 231 |
| Carried forward from 1958 | ... | ... | 143 |
| New children seen during 1959 | ... | ... | 88 |
| Children awaiting investigation on 31.12.59 | ... | ... | 7 |
| Cases closed during 1959 | ... | ... | 45 |
| Total number of children under observation or treatment on 31.12.59 | ... | ... | 186 |

Analysis of new cases investigated during 1959

Sources of referral of new cases

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| School Medical Officers | ... | ... | ... | 37 |
| General Practitioners and Hospital | ... | ... | ... | 28 |
| Education Officer and Head Teachers | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Children's Officer | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Probation Officers | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Other sources | ... | ... | ... | 7 |

88

Problems for which children were referred

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Behaviour problems | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44 |
| Nervous symptoms | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| Enuresis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Educational problems | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Psychosomatic Conditions | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Special advice | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> 88 |

Age Groups

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Pre-School age | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Infant School age | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 |
| Junior School age | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 |
| Secondary School age (Modern) | | | | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| (Grammar) | | | | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Left School | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | | | | | | | <hr/> 88 |

Recommendations made of new cases

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Still under investigation ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| Diagnosis and advice only | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Superficial treatment ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 |
| Intensive treatment advised | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| Residential treatment advised | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | | | | | <hr/> 88 |

Analysis of all cases closed during 1959

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------|
| Diagnosis and advice only | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| Transferred to other agencies | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Removed to other areas | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Satisfactory adjustment after C.G. treatment | | | | ... | 20 |
| Improved but not entirely satisfactory | | | | ... | 4 |
| Unco-operative or unsatisfactory response | | | | ... | — |
| | | | | | <hr/> 45 <hr/> |
| Total clinic sessions | ... | ... | ... | ... | 108 |
| Total attendances of all children from all areas | | | | ... | 464 |

SPEECH CLINIC

A further centre for speech therapy was established during 1959 with the opening of the Oakdale Clinic. Two sessions are held there weekly, 5 at Burlea Towers, 1 at the Hamworthy Health Centre and 1 at the Victoria Homes for Crippled Children.

The remaining session available to Poole continued to be used for school visiting. 28 visits were made to schools in the Borough during the year.

49 cases were carried forward from the previous year and 68 new cases admitted, making a total of 117 children who received regular treatment during 1959. 29 additional cases were seen either for advice or as a routine check-up. The waiting list was 36 at the end of the year.

The following tables analyse the type and number of speech defects treated and discharged during the year.

S. M. DARBOURNE, L.C.S.T.,
Speech Therapist.

Analysis of Defects treated during 1959

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| Articulation defects | ... | ... | ... | ... | 71 |
| Stammers | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 |
| Alalia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Total | | | | | <u>117</u> |

Details of Cases Discharged during 1959

Articulation defects:

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| Speech normal or improved | ... | ... | ... | 33 |
| Under observation | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Other reasons... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Total | | | | <u>39</u> |

Stammers:

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| Speech normal or improved | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Under observation | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Other reasons | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Total | | | | <u>17</u> |

Alalia :

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Other reasons..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Total | | | | | <u>1</u> |

ASTHMA CLINIC

In 1959, 36 children received treatment and 29 of these were discharged as satisfactory. All have been taught the routine breathing exercises given to asthmatic and bronchial patients and in certain suitable cases massage has also been given to help relaxation of respiratory muscles—this method of treatment has proved very beneficial and the final results have been most satisfactory.

There have also been a large number of children who needed remedial exercises to cure the postural defects associated with asthma.

Parents and children have been interested and co-operative and “Home Exercises” shown to the children have been practised carefully by most of them.

The attendance has been very good and the school authorities have been most helpful in sending the children in time for their appointments at the clinic, so contributing to a successful year.

MARY D. BEILBY,
Physiotherapist.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Number of patients attending the clinic on 31st December, 1958 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Number of new patients admitted in 1959 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| Number of patients treated in 1959 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 |
| Number of treatments given in 1959 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 376 |
| Number of patients discharged in 1959 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 |
| Number of patients actually receiving treatment on 31st December, 1959... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |

REMEDIAL EXERCISES

Remedial teachers in schools and part-time physiotherapists treated 652 pupils for postural defects during 1959.

Miss H. M. Sebestyen, the County Remedial Organiser, resigned during the year.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Handicapped Pupils are defined in Part II of the Handicapped Pupils and Special Schools Regulations, 1959, as pupils who require special educational treatment, by reason of their being:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| (a) Blind | (f) Epileptic |
| (b) Partially sighted | (g) Maladjusted |
| (c) Deaf | (h) Physically Handicapped |
| (d) Partially deaf | (i) Pupils suffering from speech defect |
| (e) Educationally sub-normal | (j) Delicate |

The Education Act of 1944 places on the Education Authority the responsibility of ascertainment, examination and classification of educationally subnormal children. The accepted figure of educationally subnormal children, requiring special educational treatment, is 10% of the school population. 8-9% can be absorbed into the ordinary school system with special educational treatment either in an ordinary class or in a special class. About 1.2% will need education in a special school—1% in a day special school, and 0.2% in a residential special school.

Details of the handicapped pupils examined and placed in the various categories during 1959, and the numbers on the register on the 31st December, 1959 are as follows:

| | Ascertained In 1959 | Total on Register 31.12.59 |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Blind | — | 4 |
| Partially sighted | — | 2 |
| Deaf | 3 | 8 |
| Partially deaf | — | 4 |
| Delicate | — | — |
| Educationally sub-normal | 62 | 251 |
| Epileptic | 1 | 1 |
| Maladjusted | 4 | 16 |
| Physically Handicapped | 13 | 24 |
| Multiple Defects | 2 | 23 |
| | <hr/> 85 <hr/> | <hr/> 333 <hr/> |

Of the 62 educationally sub-normal pupils examined during the year, 51 were recommended for special educational treatment in an ordinary school, and 11 for admission to a day special school.

In addition to those examined and ascertained as handicapped pupils above:

18 handicapped pupils were re-examined and found to be still handicapped.

1 handicapped pupil was re-examined and found to be no longer handicapped.

2 pupils were examined and recommended for supervision after leaving school in accordance with Section 57 (5) of the Education Act, 1944.

16 were examined in accordance with Section 57 (5) but were not deemed to require supervision after leaving school.

5 children were found to be ineducable during the year and reports were issued in accordance with Section 57 (3) of the Education Act, 1944.

41 children were examined but were found to require no special educational treatment at present.

Handicapped pupils in special schools

| Category | No. at end of 1958 | Admitted during 1959 | Discharged during 1959 | No. at end of 1959 |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Blind | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| Partially sighted | 2 | 1 | — | 3 |
| Deaf | 7 | — | 1 | 6 |
| Partially Deaf | 3 | — | — | 3 |
| Delicate | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| Physically Handicapped | | | | |
| (Residential) | 3 | 3 | — | 6 |
| (Day) | — | 6 | — | 6 |
| E.S.N. (Residential) | 13 | 3 | 5 | 11 |
| E.S.N. (Day) | 34 | 16 | 20 | 30 |
| Maladjusted, includes Pen- withen Hostel | 6 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Epileptic | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| TOTAL | 72 | 33 | 29 | 76 |

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

During 1959, 122 school children appeared before the Juvenile Court charged with various offences such as larceny, burglary, wilful damage, etc., excluding minor traffic offences.

At the end of 1959 there were 15 children from the Borough in approved schools, the same number as last year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

The following notifiable infectious diseases occurred in school children during the year. The incidence at all ages is shown for comparison. Comparable figures are also given for the year 1958.

| | 1958 | | 1959 | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| | <i>School Children</i> | <i>All Ages</i> | <i>School Children</i> | <i>All Ages</i> |
| Haemolytic streptococcal infection— | | | | |
| Scarlet Fever | 37 | 45 | 59 | 73 |
| Erysipelas | — | 11 | — | 4 |
| Measles | 475 | 816 | 569 | 1,092 |
| Whooping Cough | 24 | 45 | 5 | 16 |
| Pneumonia | 2 | 30 | 14 | 53 |
| Poliomyelitis | — | 1 | — | — |

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

124 school children who had not been immunised in infancy received their first inoculations after entering school. 594 school children who had been previously immunised received “reinforcing” doses, which are recommended about every four years in order to keep the immunity at a high level.

Regular immunisation sessions are held at the various clinics in the Borough, but where possible special sessions are held at the schools to prevent the ordinary school routine being interrupted unduly.

The following table shows the number of children who were immunised during the year. The figures for the preceding four years are also given for comparison.

| | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| Number of children who were immunised for the first time— | | | | | |
| Under school age | 595 | 342 | 601 | 469 | 988 |
| School Age | 69 | 151 | 122 | 79 | 124 |
| Number of school children who received a “Reinforcing” dose | 587 | 1719 | 485 | 408 | 594 |

INFESTATION

A clinic is available for the treatment of scabies and head infestation. 42 school children with persistent or severe head infestation attended for treatment, making a total of 44 attendances. No school children were treated for scabies during the year.

CO-OPERATION WITH THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Close co-operation exists between the School Health Service and the Special Services Section of the Education Department. In addition most of the Head Teachers have shown a keen interest in the health of the pupils under their care and have been most helpful in making arrangements for medical inspections.

There is also close liaison with the School Attendance Officers, who frequently bring to the notice of the School Medical Officer cases of prolonged or frequent absence due to illness. Many special examinations and investigations are carried out at the request of the School Attendance Sub-Committees.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN

The local inspector of the Society keeps in close touch with the School Medical Officer's Department. The Society deals with cases of child neglect and is frequently most helpful in persuading disinterested or neglectful parents to have essential treatment carried out where this has been recommended by the School Medical Officer. Mr. J. P. Fursey, the local inspector, dealt satisfactorily with many difficult cases of neglect by giving kind but firm advice in the home.

See also appendix on page 95.

AUDIOMETRIC SURVEYS

An audiometrician is employed for an average of three sessions per week and during the year routine audiometric surveys have continued in the Infant Schools and special audiograms have been taken as a result of suspected defects found at school medical inspections and clinics.

Children found to have defective hearing are referred to a school medical officer who may keep under observation, give treatment at a clinic, or refer to an E.N.T. surgeon with the consent of the family doctor. Children with only slightly defective hearing are given a repeat audiogram at a later date.

Audiograms

| <i>No. of Sessions</i> | <i>No. of Audiograms</i> | <i>Normal</i> | <i>For Repeat Audiogram</i> | <i>Referred to S.M.O.</i> |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 62 | 2,062 | 1,844 | 63 | 155 |

TUBERCULIN TESTING

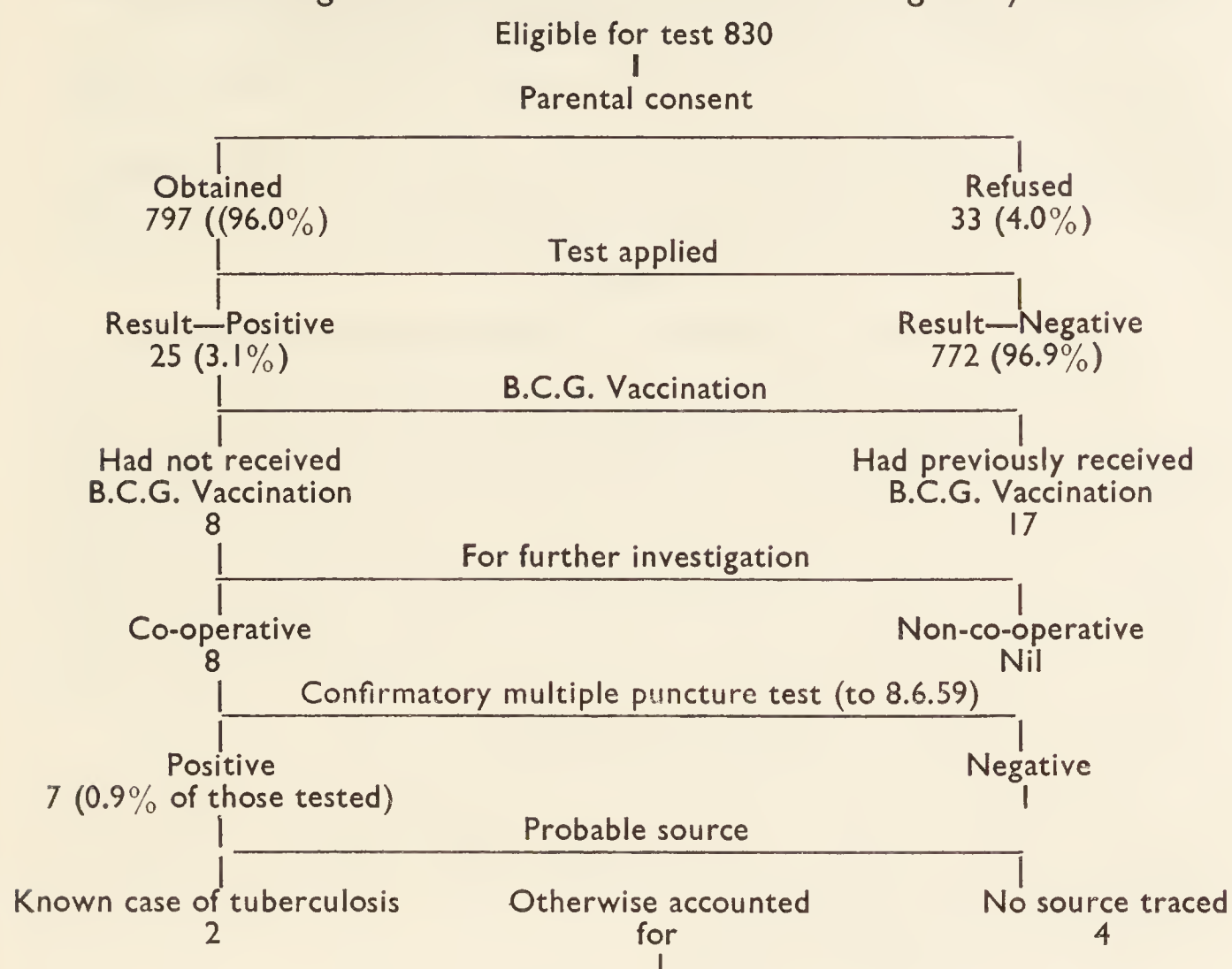
The tuberculin testing of children on their entry to school was continued during the year. This test is incorporated with the routine medical examination of the five year old pupils, parental consent being obtained prior to the application of the test.

Owing to the high proportion of positive reactors to the jelly test who proved to be negative to the multiple puncture test (65% in 1958) the jelly test was replaced by the Heaf test with effect from the 8th June, 1959.

Dr. Clark, the Chest Physician, is most co-operative and investigates all positive reactors with their contacts, in an endeavour to discover the probable source of infection.

The Health Visitor, after visiting the homes of all children showing a positive reaction, completes a domiciliary report giving the names of all contacts, a copy of this report being sent to the Chest Physician for action.

The following shows the results obtained during the year 1959:



B.C.G. VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

Owing to the intensive poliomyelitis immunisation campaign no routine B.C.G. vaccination of school children was carried out during 1958. Consequently during 1959 B.C.G. vaccination was offered to children born during both 1945 and 1946 in attendance at independent and maintained schools.

SCHOOL CHILDREN ROUTINE B.C.G. VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

| Year | Children born during | Number in age group | Number of acceptances | Number tested | Number of positive reactors | Percentage positive | Number vaccinated |
|------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1959 | 1945 | 1,209 | 779 | 774 | 121 | 15.6 | 647 |
| | 1946 | 1,237 | 877 | 876 | 98 | 11.2 | 771 |

PROVISION OF SCHOOL MEALS AND MILK

During an average day of the year 86.8 per cent of the school children, attending maintained schools, took their daily allowance of one-third of a pint of milk, and 89.9 per cent of those attending non-maintained schools.

The daily average number of mid-day meals provided was 5,433. In certain cases of financial hardship meals are provided free of charge and in 1959 the total number of such meals provided was 64,558.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS FOR SUPERANNUATION AND FITNESS FOR APPOINTMENT

During the year 42 teachers and other staff were given medical and X-ray examinations.

In accordance with Ministry of Education Circular No. 249, 35 entrants to training colleges were examined.

APPENDIX

Personal Health Services in the Borough of Poole

With the coming into operation of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Personal Health Services, which were formerly carried out by the Poole Borough Council, passed on the 5th July, 1948, to the Dorset County Council as the Local Health Authority. The Annual Report of the County Medical Officer, Dorset, deals with these services throughout the County and includes the statistics relating to the Poole Area. As, however, for many years the Medical Officer of Health, Poole, has given details of these services in his Annual Report, the following statistics relating to the Personal Health Services are included to preserve continuity of records.

The Dorset County Council as Local Health Authority is responsible inter alia for the following Health Services which are personal as distinct from the environmental services provided by the Poole Borough Council.

Section 21 Health Centres

- „ 22 Care of Mothers and Young Children
- „ 23 Midwifery
- „ 24 Health Visiting
- „ 25 Home Nursing
- „ 26 Vaccination and Immunisation
- „ 27 Ambulance Service
- „ 28 Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care
- „ 29 Domestic Help Service
- „ 51 Mental Health

STATISTICS

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Child Welfare Clinics. There are 14 Child Welfare Clinics in the Borough where in 1959, at a total of 656 sessions, 3,189 children made 23,578 attendances. Of these attendances 14,021 children were under one year and 9,557 were between one and five years.

Midwives' Ante-natal Clinics, commenced in August 1954, have grown in popularity. In 1959 at 389 sessions, 838 cases made a total of 3,595 attendances.

The Ante-natal Clinic at Poole General Hospital registered 740 patients who made a total of 3,403 attendances.

The Post-natal Clinic at Poole General Hospital was attended by 358 patients with visits numbering 475.

Contraception. 475 women attended this clinic during the year and were given advice and instruction in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 1408 of 1934. 832 attendances were made.

Dental Treatment. The details regarding the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years are shown in the following tables:—

The tables below show in detail the dental treatment provided for expectant and nursing mothers and for young children in 1959. The general arrangements are unchanged, the mechanical work in connection with dentures being done by a general technician.

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

| | <i>Examined</i> | <i>Needing Treatment</i> | <i>Treated</i> | <i>Made Dentally Fit</i> | <i>Attendances</i> |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Expectant and nursing mothers | 91 | 83 | 57 | 45 | 163 |
| Children under five ... | 115 | 99 | 86 | 46 | 229 |

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

| | <i>Extractions</i> | <i>General Anaesthetic</i> | <i>Fillings</i> | <i>Scalings or Scaling and Gum treatment</i> | <i>Silver Nitrate treatment</i> | <i>Other Operations</i> | <i>Radiographs</i> | <i>Dentures provided</i> | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | | <i>Com- plete</i> | <i>Par- tial</i> |
| Expectant and Nursing mothers | 124 | 17 | 60 | 12 | — | 79 | — | 7 | 5 |
| Children under five | 90 | 55 | 34 | 1 | 21 | 65 | — | 1 | 1 |

Day Nursery

Admissions are confined to children between the ages of two and five years, whose mothers find it necessary by reason of social circumstances to obtain work in order to support the family and who are single, widowed or have disabled or invalid husbands. A charge is made in respect of each child admitted, and the chairman of the appropriate sub-committee in consultation with the area medical officer is empowered to reduce the amount in case of hardship. The following order of priority was adopted by the county council when applications for admission of children to the day nursery were being considered:—

- (a) Children living with only one parent or guardian in poor circumstances upon whose earnings their maintenance depends;
- (b) Children for whose daily care arrangements are desirable by reason of the necessity for the person who would normally have care of them in the home to be gainfully occupied in order to maintain a reasonable minimum standard of subsistence;
- (c) Children not amounting to a qualification under (a) or (b) above, or by reason of a need for training.

The nursery which was opened in 1952 was specially built for the purpose and is pleasantly situated in the grounds of Belmont Court, Parkstone. It is fitted with good modern equipment and there is ample space for indoor and outdoor activities. In addition to providing amenities conducive to the mental and physical well-being of the growing child, the nursery serves as a valuable centre for imparting principles of mothercraft and general health education to mothers making use of the service.

Statistics

| <i>Day Nursery</i> | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Number of approved places ... | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Number of children on register at end of year | 49 | 45 | 47 | 49 | 50 | 50 |
| Average sessional attendance during year | 31 | 29 | 26 | 31 | 35 | 23 |

Midwifery

During 1959 there were 13 Domiciliary Midwives employed in Poole by the Dorset County Council under the Poole Area Supervisor of Midwives.

There were 1,252 deliveries among Poole mothers; of these 686 were delivered at home and 566 in hospital.

Details of Midwives' Clinics are shown above under Ante-natal Clinics.

Health Visiting

There were 12 Health Visitors working under a Superintendent Health Visitor.

In addition there are specialist liaison Health Visitors for:—

- (1) Problem Families
- (2) Old Peoples' Welfare.
- (3) Tuberculosis.
- (4) Care of Physically Handicapped.

The statistics for 1959 are as follows:—

| | |
|--|--------|
| First visits to Expectant Mothers | 289 |
| Total " " " " | 325 |
| First visits to Post-natal cases | 1,166 |
| Total " " " " | 1,218 |
| First visits to children under 1 year | 1,190 |
| Total " " " " " " | 5,891 |
| First visits to children 1-2 years | 18 |
| Total " " " " " " | 3,468 |
| First visits to children 2-5 years | 39 |
| Total " " " " " " | 4,658 |
| Total visits to tuberculosis households | 631 |
| Total number of families or households visited ... | 13,953 |
| Total visits paid | 18,674 |

Chiropody

258 patients received treatment at the Chiropody Clinic in 1959, making a total of 2,382 attendances.

Home Nursing

Since 30th June, 1959, when the Dorset County Nursing Association terminated their agency arrangement with the Dorset County Council, the District Nursing Service has been provided by the Dorset County Council.

19 District Nurses paid 48,328 visits to 1,997 cases in the course of the year.

Vaccination and Immunisation. Details are given in Section F, pages 59 and 60.

Ambulance Service

Details are given in Section B, page 14.

Domestic Help Service

During the year the Poole Area Domestic Help Organiser supplied help to 432 cases, 66 domestic helps being employed. These domestic helps worked a total of 53,576 hours.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

Very considerable help has been afforded by the N.S.P.C.C. who have an inspector, Mr. J. P. Fursey residing in the area. Close co-operation between the Society's Inspector and the officers of the Health Department have been of immense value in the handling of cases of cruelty, neglect and social incompetence.

(See also page 90).

During 1959 the Inspector dealt with 103 cases. The number of children concerned in these cases was 236.

